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The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1862.

☞ The wires worked badly last night: dispatches are consequently very meagre.

THE REBEL RAIDS.

[The] intelligence from Ohio, Kentucky [and] Indiana is of the most alarming char[acter.] Elsewhere we give such details as [have] come to hand, in which we are sure [our r]eaders will take a lively interest. [The] discrepancy in the accounts from [Hend]erson, Ky., and Newberg, Ind., we [are n]ot able to reconcile.

THE MEETING.

[If a]ny doubt of the earnestness and [...] of the devotion of the people of [Chica]go to the Union cause has existed, it [must] have been dissipated by the gathering [of gre]at people last evening. Vast numbers, [all] enthusiastic, welling over with pat[riotis]m, determined to do or die! These [...] story that we should strive in vain [to re]peat. Now for the enlistments, and a [spee]dy and glorious end of the war!

LINCOLN'S GENERALS.

[Le]t Old Abe go on in the way indicated [in o]ur special Washington dispatch—give [to h]is Generals who will not faithfully and [vig]orously execute the Confiscation Act, [a c]hance to resign—and he will be wor[ship]ped throughout all the loyal parts of [the] land as the savior of the Republic. [The] people will sustain and support him. [The]y have had enough of digging trenches, [enou]gh of guarding secesh plantations, [chic]ken-coops, onion-patches and niggers. [The]y want fighting Generals. They want [...] of administration and the execution [of] the utmost power of the nation. Begin [wit]h the leaders first—swear them to sup[port] the law!

[HE]AVY SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE.

[T]he shipments of flour and grain by [lak]e alone during the past week were as [foll]ows:

[Flou]r, brls	28,114
[Whe]at, bu	544,325
[Corn], bu	1,184,025
[Oats], bu	120,375
[Rye], bu	28,900

[R]educing the flour to grain, we have a [tota]l of 2,027,195 bushels. If the [ship]ments by railroad were included, the [figu]res would probably be *two millions [five] hundred and fifty thousand bushels!* [Thi]s is a pretty fair week's work for "war [tim]es!"

[L]ATEST FROM VICKSBURG.

Success of the Canal.

[B]y Memphis papers received just as we are [goin]g to press, we learn that the DeSoto ar[rived] from Vicksburg on the 16th. She left [on] Monday afternoon. The last bombarding [pre]vious to her departure occurred on Satur[day], and was quite brisk. When she left, all [was] quiet and the prospect was that it would [rem]ain so for some time to come.

The canal was completed on Monday, and [wa]s regarded as a success. The water was to [be] let in on Tuesday.

THE FEDERAL LOSS.

[In] the Seven Days Battles in Front of Richmond.

[T]he following statement, which comes from [offi]cial source, may be relied upon as a per[fec]tly correct enumeration of the Union [los]ses during the seven days battles before [Ri]chmond:

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
[Fr]anklin	245	1,313	1,179	2,737
[Su]mner	170	1,068	848	2,086
[Ke]yes	69	507	201	777
[He]intzelman	189	1,051	833	2,073
[Po]rter	873	3,700	2,779	7,352
[Ca]valry	19	60	97	176
[En]gineers		2	21	23
Totals	1,565	7,701	5,958	15,224

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

[B]ills Approved by the President on Wednesday.

The following House bills of a public char[ac]ter were approved by the president on Wed[ne]sday and Thursday:

To amend the judicial system.
Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to ac[cep]t the title to League Island, Delaware River.
Concerning courts in Michigan.
Concerning courts in Maine.
To amend the Pacific Railroad act.
Supplementary to the act for emancipation in [the] District of Columbia.
Authorizing Minnesota to change lines of branch [rai]lroads.
For presentation of medals of honor to soldiers [wh]o distinguish themselves.
To suspend payments to officers and men in [Mi]ssouri.
Tendering the thanks of Congress to Captain [F]oote.
Granting pensions to officers on western gun[boa]ts.
Establishing and equalizing the grades of naval [and] line of officers.
Amendatory to the act to promote the efficiency [of] the navy.
To authorize payment in postage stamps and to [pr]ohibit the circulation of notes of less than one [d]ollar.
Relating to the competency of witnesses.
Transferring the western gunboat fleet to the [N]avy Department.
Prohibiting the confinement of military prison[e]rs in the District penitentiary.
To punish the fraudulent sale or use of postage [s]tamps.
Supplementary to the civil appropriation bill.
Imposing additional duty on sugar produced in [th]e United States.
For the more prompt settlement of the accounts [of] disbursing officers.
In regard to the fund of the Winnebago Indi[ans].
To suppress insurrection, punish treason and [r]ebellion, seize and confiscate the property of reb[els], and for other purposes.
Joint resolution explanatory of the same.
Suspending the sale of Kansas Indian lands.
Regulating compensation of agents for paying [p]ensions.
Supplementary to the Indian appropriation bill.

Secession Sympathy.

The Breckinridge Democrats of Detroit got up a row on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the holding of a war meeting. These se[c]essionists interrupted the meeting with all manner of noises, and finally fell upon Capt. E. B. Ward. The *Advertiser* says:

These wretches seemed to have a particular spite against Capt. E. B. Ward, and manifest[e]d their dislike in various ways.

At the close of the meeting they made a rush for the captain, with the avowed intention of killing him, and it was only by the almost su[p]erhuman exertions of Sheriff Flanigan, officer Sullivan, and two or three others, that his life was saved. The mob were devilish in their vindictiveness, and not content with driving Capt. Ward for refuge to the Russell House, beat him, the officers, Hon. Henry A. Morrow and others. The officers were enabled to get Capt. Ward into the hotel, and from there to a place of safety, but for over an hour the mob beleaguered the building, yelling and cursing, and blocking up the main entrances. Officers guarded the doorways, and kept the rioters outside, but only with the greatest dif[fi]culty.

The Right to Criticise.

[From the N. Y. Independent.]

It has been the fashion to shut up every paper that criticises the conduct of the war, with the declaration, What do you know about war? We take the ground that the method and conduct of the war are just as much with[in] the province of the intelligent public as any other national interest. A people that are competent to form their own laws, to shape their courts, to discuss their domestic and foreign policy—who debate tariff, finance, state rights, and every intricate principle of government—are competent to discuss war. It is too late for any profession to make its functions a mystery too deep for the common people, and to be handled only by professional experts.

This is the common people's war. They furnish the men, the money, and the enthusi[as]m of patriotism. They can understand war. They *ought* to understand it. It is trea[so]n to their right to assume the contrary. Are six lawyers in a cabinet any better fit to dis[c]uss military procedure than as many honest men of equal intelligence out of the cabinet? What has Mr. Lincoln's education done for him more than ours for us, to fit him to judge of military affairs?

It is said that the cry "On to Richmond" brought the country to the verge of ruin, and shows what mischief may be done by med[d]ling!

No. It was not the cry, but the silence which followed it that did the mischief. That march should have been resumed in less than three months. Last October and November were better for the ending of this war than any months since. The people urged the govern[m]ent forward. They demanded an immediate conflict. They were right.

What if for want of good officers they were at first defeated? They should have tried it again, and soon. Our forces were not disci[pl]ined? It was the same with our enemies. When both sides are alike militia, they will [be] who show the most energy and dash.

A REBEL MOVEMENT.

Affairs in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana.

THE REBELS INVADE INDIANA.

They Threaten Cincinnati.

The War Approaches Our Own Doors.

UP BOYS AND AT 'EM.

We have startling intelligence from Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana. The rebels have commenced a new and important movement in the invasion of the free States. They are already in Indiana.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Cin. Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS, July 18, 1862.

A party of rebels have reached the Ohio River and taken possession of Henderson, Ky. Another party have crossed the river into Indiana and captured Newberg, Warwick county, with 250 stand of arms, destroyed all the hospital stores, and have 250 of our wounded men prisoners. They killed one of the men.

Gen. Blythe has sent a boat with 100 armed men and a piece of artillery. He has telegraphed Gov. Morton for men, arms, ammunition and artillery, which articles are now being loaded on an extra train, and will leave at midnight.

There is great excitement here in view of this occasion, and it is thought that the rebels will not get out of the State alive.

A party of Morgan's men captured the provost marshal and all his papers at New Liberty, in Owen county, Ky., fifteen miles from Vevay, Ind.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, yesterday.]

REBEL RAID INTO INDIANA.

For the first time in the war armed rebels have set foot upon the soil of a free State. A band of marauders have crossed the Ohio river twenty-two miles below Evansville, taking the town of Newberg, where one of the Indiana hospitals was located. They took prisoners, 250 sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital, and bagged 250 stand of arms. This shows the strength, enterprise and impudence of the Kentucky guerrillas, and is a warning to all the towns on the border. The secesh are in full possession of Henderson, Kentucky, and doubtless propose to do other mischief. Thus the evidence accumulates that the Morgan raid is the signal for the breaking forth of a conspiracy in Kentucky. There is no time to lose, fellow-citizens. Too much time has already been spent in vain talking. The time for action has arrived. If the traitor movement in Kentucky is not broken by decisive strokes in a few days, the consequences will be deplorable in the extreme.

CYNTHIANA TAKEN.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, yesterday.]

The following dispatches were received by His Honor Mayor Hatch, yesterday afternoon and evening:

COVINGTON, July 18, 1862.

MAYOR HATCH: Cynthiana surrendered last evening at half past five o'clock. The rebels fired two rounds after the surrender. The Newport company all killed or taken prisoners.

The above is reported at Boyd's Station by a Mr. Watson, son of a hotel keeper at Falmouth. A man just arrived at Boyd's reports rebels south of Boyd's. Thinks they will be at Boyd's in two hours. Kelly's bridge, two miles north of Cynthiana, was burned last night. We can send men up the road.

Our first object should be to guard the road so as to be able to send up reinforcements of drilled men. Raw recruits will be of little service to check their progress. A regiment will be here at noon, and I have orders to stop them and send them up the road.

G. W. FULTON.

The Mayor also received the following:

COVINGTON, Ky, July 18.

I have just recieved the following, dated Boyd's Station, July 18:

Geo. Saddler, a reliable man, has just come in from Cynthiana. He says the city surrendered about 5 o'clock last evening. Fighting lasted about thirty minutes. He saw Morgan and his men, and says the number is about 2,500 men. He shook hands with Col. Morgan and talked to him. Morgan disarmed him and passed him. He says Morgan treated him with politeness, and also reports that both bridges at Kelly's and Kimbrough's are burned.

(Signed) DURANT, Operator.

G. W. FULTON,
Superintendent Ky. C. R. R.

COVINGTON, July 18, 7 p. m.

MAYOR HATCH:—The following are the latest advices from Cynthiana via Boyd's:

G. W. FULTON.

BOYD'S STATION.—There were no bridges burned between here and Cynthiana at 3 p. m., to-day, except the Kelley bridge. Now, there is not a soldier between here and Cynthiana, and unless you send men to Robinson's bridge this evening, the chances are now that there will be no bridge there in the morning. Morgan's adjutant reported at Rankin's hotel that their force numbered 2,700 men besides those who lately joined him. A soldier of the 77th Ohio, co. E, has just arrived from Cynthiana at 5 p. m., leaving there at 10 o'clock this morning, being a paroled prisoner. He states that T. B. Rankin, in Cynthiana, informed him that the killed and wounded on both sides will amount to 150. Morgan released all the prisoners on parole. Two of his cavalry regiments were about leaving for Lexington, at 9 o'clock this morning. Col. Landram was not taken prisoner, he escaped with forty men. He says he heard from several persons that Capt. Glass was killed.

OPERATOR.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

THE TRAITOR MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY.

The traitors in Kentucky are all motion, and have an advantage in taking and keeping the offensive.

As near us as Boone county they have been riding about in squads for several days. They are, in appearance, plain country people, but are mounted on the best horses in the State, and thoroughly armed. They are dressed plainly, and carry no visible weapons; but under their long summer coats are formidable pistols and knives. They pick out the horses that please them. If the animals belong to a secesh, they give them freely for the cause; if they belong to a Union man, they are "confiscated."

The secesh squads do not ride up and down the highways running north and south, but circulate along the roads between the Licking and the Kentucky rivers, riding in circuits hunting up recruits, and drawing daily nearer the Ohio River. This stir is by men who have not been with Morgan, but who are preparing to join him. Not only have they made the acquaintance of the country thoroughly, but they have entirely reliable information every day from this city. They know whenever any persons leave the town for Kentucky, and how many there are of them, who they are, how they are armed, where they are going; and in such cases they make estimates as to the sort of fight our forces would be likely to make. We are assured that there is direct communication between this city and Morgan, and that no longer ago than yesterday a spring wagon loaded with pistols and powder crossed the river and was hurried to the haunts of the guerillas. The wagon was the property of a country store keeper in Boone county, and the lie prepared for the occasion to tell any one who might be inquisitive was, that the heavy boxes contained stone jars for the preservation of fruit. If an examination had been had, it would have appeared that the jars contained powder, caps, &c. A gentleman who is very well informed said to us yesterday that if the spring wagons driven out of Covington could have been searched for a few days past, there would have been revelations that would have astonished the good people of this town. Union men are driven from their farms every day in Boone county, and when they come here they are afraid to tell what they know, fearing assassination if they should ever venture to return to their homes. Thus it happens that it is with great difficulty that the truth is ascertained as to the condition of the country ten and fifteen miles south of us.

We are told that among the most reliable spies of the enemy in our midst are market and milkmen, who make their appearance here every day. One or two drivers of Kentucky milk wagons have been discharged recently because they were Union men. It would be very well, at least, to administer the oath in a few cases. Certainly we do not wish to drive off people who supply our markets, but in the present condition of affairs we should guard against the free circulation of spies.

As might be expected, this raid into Indiana and the threatening aspect of affairs in Kentucky, creates great excitement and not a little consternation in Cincinnati. It is believed there that an expedition against that city is being organized on the south side of the river, and that the city is in danger,—so strongly believed that many of the bankers have sent off their specie. A large sum has been received in Chicago. The following from the *Commercial*, of yesterday, will show the state of feeling and what precautions have been taken:

THE MORGAN RAID.

Since the redoubtable Morgan first appeared in the vicinity of Lexington, this people have been much excited, and not altogether without cause. The events of day before yesterday, and the thousand wild rumors and speculations which circulated yesterday, fretted the public mind into a condition bordering on frenzy. Many good people seemed frightened while the majority manifested decided symptoms of uneasiness. The case was more aggravated by the fact that it was impossible to ascertain the strength of the guerrillas, and that a march of thirty hours would bring them to the suburbs of Covington. These conditions, together with the uncertainty which involved the fight at Cynthiana, and the fugitive reports that many who went from this city and Newport to assist our Kentucky friends had been slain, created a turmoil and confusion which was never before witnessed here.

The earliest reports were quite gloomy, and well calculated to excite apprehension. It was stated on the authority of a railroad conductor on the Covington and Lexington railroad, that after the Unionists of Cynthiana had surrendered on Thursday evening, the rebels fired two volleys into the company which went from Newport, and killed nearly all of them. This statement ran through various modifications during the day, producing more or less excitement and distress. During the afternoon it was more satisfactorily stated that Captain Glass had stood by his gun until the town was surrendered when he disappeared. It was also reported that our loss in killed and wounded was about thirty, but it is impossible to ascertain whether this is reliable. We understand that two sons of Daniel Wolf, of Newport, were killed, and a son of Mr. Constance, a brewer, of the same city, was captured. Captain Moore, of engine company No. 8, of this city, was also captured. We presume that the 12-pound howitzer and the four fire department horses, which went from this city, were captured by the enemy.

Meantime a hope that Cynthiana had not surrendered was inspired by a dispatch received in the morning by United States Quartermaster Captain Dickerson, asking for more arms and ammunition for our forces at Cynthiana. But Capt. D. suspecting that Morgan was attempting something smart, instituted inquiries and was soon satisfied that the requisition was bogus.

Meantime the mayor received dispatches which caused him to summon the Winfield rifles for duty, but there proved to be no occasion for them. The streets were full of excited people, all discussing the news, and all apparently eager to do something; but helpless, because there was no head. Dozens of young men were seeking offices to recruit for temporary service, but appropriate arrangements had not then been made to accommodate them. Some desired to know for what length of time they would be required to absent themselves from home; others desirous to learn who would provide for their families, and nobody was authorized to give any satisfactory answer.

After dinner, application was made for volunteers to protect the C. & L. railroad, the people of Covington declining to leave the city, under supposition that their services would be required at home, but there was no organization prepared to respond to that or any other requisition.

Meantime Lieutenant Colonel Sydney Burbank, of the 13th U. S. Infantry, stationed at Newport Barracks, was ordered to take military command of this city. As soon as the fact was published, public excitement visibly subsided, and there being now a promise of organization, confidence was restored. Upon assuming command Col. Burbank published the following:

CINCINNATI, O., July 18, 1862.

1. Pursuant to instructions received from the War Department, the undersigned hereby assumes military command of the City of Cincinnati.

2. Major Kilburn, C. S., Capt. Dickerson, A. Q. M., and Major McDowell, paymaster, U. S. A., are appointed aids and assistants, any order issued by them, in my name, will be respected and obeyed. S. BURBANK,
Lieut. Colonel 13th Infantry.

Order No. 2 directs all officers of the volunteer service in this city, not on duty, to report to the military commandant.

Many persons being under the impression that the city was not properly provided with arms, we inquired, and found that adequate provision had been made in this respect. There were more arms than there were men to take them, and there was more artillery than we could use at present—with suitable ammunition. People were also anxious about the big guns around Newport and Covington. Those which were back of Newport are at the Newport barracks, and those back of Covington are dismounted and the carriages are under the control of the United States authorities, so that they could not be turned against us in any event. Those on Price's hill had been stuffed with cobble stones and sand, but they were cleaned for duty yesterday.

The District Military Committee and City Council both met during the day and did some important business—the substance of which is reported in another column.

At night excitement was still high, but people were more temperate than they were in the morning. After reasoning among themselves, they seemed satisfied that Morgan's men would hardly venture to the river very near to Cincinnati, especially as it was understood that pursuit of them from Lexington and Frankfort had begun. At nine o'clock last night it was the opinion of judicious military men that Morgan had already begun to retreat, and it was hoped that with good management his gang would be captured or dispersed.

Under the circumstances, it was difficult for Col. Burbank to accomplish anything yesterday. But all militia forces which report themselves will be used *pro tempore*, as occasion demands.

Prominent citizens strongly recommend that martial law should be proclaimed, assigning peculiar and forcible reasons therefore, and the subject was taken under advisement. It may be proper to state that the Mayor called upon Col. Burbank and proposed to surrender all military control to his direction.

Until a late hour in the evening, the engine houses and the usual places for ward meetings were thronged with men, and large numbers were enrolled for service in the two city regiments of Home Guards. Some recruits were also procured for the three years' service.

Covington and Newport were much more intensely excited than this city. The people of the former anticipated a speedy attack, and serious preparations were made to repulse it. The people of the latter city were afflicted by agonizing apprehensions concerning their friends and relatives who were at Cynthiana. During the day, several prominent alleged secession sympathizers were arrested, including the Messrs. Winston and J. R. Hallam, Esq. The details of affairs in those cities will be found under the usual caption.

CALL FOR THIRTY DAY VOLUNTEERS.

[OFFICIAL.]

NOTICE.—All companies organized and officered for service, whether in this State or Kentucky, will be accepted for thirty days from date of enrollment and muster, upon reporting in person to Major Burbank, commander, No. 36, Masonic Buildings, Third street.

A supply of arms and ammunition is already in the city for issue to such troops.

They will receive the same pay as troops organized for the war, and be subject to the same regulations, and must report themselves for duty within the next forty-eight hours.

By order of the Governor.

GEO. B. WRIGHT, Q. M. General.

OUR OWN DISPATCHES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 19, 1862.

A rebel raid has been made upon the town of Henderson, Ky. As the steamer New York came down on Thursday, she was warned by a man on the wharf-boat to keep off, which she did. A force of 600 rebels is known to be there. The inhabitants have mostly left. The Gen. Anderson, which was due yesterday afternoon, has not yet arrived, and fears are entertained that she has been captured.

A DOUBT CAST ON THE WHOLE STORY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 19, 1862.

The General Anderson arrived this afternoon, and reports everything quiet at Henderson. The scare was produced by a small force of rebels entering the place, hoisting the secession flag upon the court house and Hancock House. They made prisoners of some half dozen sick in the hospitals, and after getting their dinner and robbing the soldiers of their blankets and a few arms, and administering the oath to them, they released them and departed with a promise to call again soon in stronger force.

Judicial Reorganization.

Congress has perfected and passed a most important bill, recasting the judicial districts which are presided over by different Justices of the Supreme Court. These districts will hereafter stand as follows:

I.	N. England (most)	Justice N. CLIFFORD.
II.	N. York and Verm't	Justice S. NELSON.
III.	Penn'a, and N. J.	Justice R. C. GRIER.
IV.	Del., Md., Va., and N. C.	Ch. J. R. B. TANEY.
V.	S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss.	Jus. J. M. WAYNE.
VI.	La., Tex., Ark., Ky., Tenn.	Jus. JNO. CATRON.
VII.	Ohio and Indiana	Just. * N. H. SWAYNE.
VIII.	Mich., Wisc., Illinois	
IX.	Mo., Ia., Kan., Minn.	Jus. *SAML. F. MILLER.

*Nominated by President Lincoln.

It is understood that Senator Browning and Judge Daniel Davis—both of Illinois—are candidates for the Justiceship for the VIIIth District. The names of William A. Howard of Michigan, and Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, will probably also receive consideration.

Senator Chandler's Speech.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Senator Chandler was authorized to use in his speech, yesterday, the testimony taken before the Conduct of the War Committee, by a vote of that committee at a regular meeting. Four members, being a majority of the whole number, were present, and unanimously granted him permission. Had the official correspondence asked for been furnished, there would have been no need of resorting to the records of the committee.

The Overland Mail.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The overland mail service has been suspended in consequence of the removing of the stock, &c., preliminary to changing the routes which will strike off at Julesburg and follow the Cherokee trail through Bridges' Pass to Salt Lake, and thence to the Pacific. The arrangement will save 150 miles of the travel and protect the coaches from Indian depredations. The telegraph wires, it is said, will necessarily be changed, and the new mail line after the last sea mail to California, namely on the 31st inst., the overland mail service will be resumed.

James T. Hallowell has been appointed disbursing officer of the post-office department, and superintendent of the building in place of E. J. Hall, dismissed.

FROM WASHINGTON

Sound Advice by Mr. Trumbull.

Generals Summoned to Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

Mr. Trumbull made an address this morning to the president and cabinet, saying: "Make the war on the rebels, use rebel property for the support of your armies, subsist off the enemy's country, use negroes as laborers, and put arms in their hands when necessary. Give the country proof that you are in earnest and you can raise one hundred thousand soldiers in Illinois alone; adhere to the present peace policy of conducting the war, and you get none at all." The result of the conference was such as to give Mr. Trumbull considerable encouragement.

It is stated that the President has called a meeting of all his generals, to whom Washington is accessible, to be held here to-morrow. The confiscation bill is to be laid before the generals, and the president's determination on the points left to his discretion is to be explained, and those generals who are not willing to enforce the law in letter and spirit promptly and cheerfully, are to have leave to resign. It is supposed there will be considerable squirming.

This evening's *Star* has the following: "We have reason to believe there is truth in the report, that Gen. Halleck is now on his way to this city, summoned here by the government. It is not so certain that the government has determined to retain him at this point as a military adviser, as alleged." This paragraph is understood to refer to the belief here that Gen. Halleck is to take command of both McClellan's and Pope's armies so as to direct their operations against Richmond on a common plan.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Reported Arrival at Vicksburg of the Rebel Gunboat Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, July 19, 1862.

A rumor prevails here that the rebel gunboat Arkansas had come out of Yazoo River, disabled by two or three of our gunboats, and succeeded in getting under the batteries at Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 14 (*via* Cairo, 18th).—On Saturday evening our western mortar-boats fired guns at intervals of fifteen minutes, eliciting no reply.

The enemy all day Saturday were seen busily engaged planting one of their heavy rifled guns lower down the bluffs, so as to reach the remaining boats of Com. Farragut's fleet. They have not seen fit to open yet however.

Yesterday your correspondent went to the point just opposite the city, and took a good look at the confederates. They are not numerous, but every battery has its sentinels, and evidently the cannoniers are only enjoying their ease in the shade hard by. No new works appeared, nor old ones abandoned.

The stories, originating with Cairo telegraphers, about Vicksburg being ours, and Vicksburg almost destroyed, are sheer fabrications. I predict a hard battle before Vicksburg is ours, and, for its being destroyed, that is nonsense. Only two buildings appear much dilapidated by cannon shot, viz: the railroad depot and the Baptist church. Do not listen to idle rumors of evacuation that originate at Cairo; for, until the announcement is made from this quarter, it may be considered as presumptuously.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The New Plan of Operations.

THE POSITION OF GEN. HALLECK.

A UNITY OF ACTION.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It is known that the president has visited Lieutenant General Scott, and subsequently Gen. McCall and the army of the Potomac, and now he has the benefit of their experience as well as that of Gen. Pope, Gen. Mitchel and other distinguished military officers.

The expected presence here of Major General Halleck becomes important. In this connection, the current belief is that he will not take the field, but be entrusted with important duties in this city.

The consolidation of the corps now comprising the army of Virginia, and other ascertained arrangements, warrant the conclusion that measures are in the course of consummation to everywhere secure unity of action, or in other words, a specific plan of operations, the better to insure success and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction and jealousies whatsoever.

The recently published orders of Gen. Pope are highly popular with military men as well as civilians, and their execution will remove much complaint on the part of the soldiers.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Senate failed to confirm a large number of nominations, which fell with the adjournment. Among them Ward Burnett, G. A. Scroggs, Edwin H. Webster, and Col. Carroll, to be brigadier generals.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1862.

Commanders of a *corps d'armee*, or of a division of the command, may grant passes for the day to officers and men of their commands, which must be given by one or two staff officers, who must be designated for the purpose, and whose signatures are to be immediately reported to the provost marshal of the *corps d'armee*. These passes will not be construed to permit their bearers to leave the vicinity of their respective stations or visit the city of Washington, except as above specified. No officer or soldier of this army will be permitted to leave the command on any pretense whatever, without special authority from these headquarters. All officers found absent from their commands five days after the date of this order, will be arrested and tried for disobedience of orders. All soldiers absent after that time will be confined and returned under guard to their regiments for trial by court martial.

By command of MAJOR GENERAL POPE.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Pope a Terror to the Richmondites.

A LARGE REBEL FORCE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, July 19, 1862.

Everything here is remarkably quiet. The health of the troops is gradually improving. Many of our soldiers who were wounded and taken prisoners during the battles of the seven days, are now being released on parole by the rebels, to be exchanged at some future time.

Lieut. Col. Sweitzer accompanied the flag of truce boat to Adam's Landing, and returned on Friday with a number of officers and men.

They were sent North to occupy the hospitals waiting to receive them. All the wounded will be released without delay. Many of those reported killed are only wounded. A list of those prisoners not wounded will be obtained as soon as possible. Among the wounded are Lieut W. K. Mills; Sergt. E. F. Starkey, 1st Mich; J. Lacon, 16th Mich.; J. R. Brackett, 16th Mich.; Capt. A. Reed, 20th Ind.; L. S. Johnson, 1st Mich.; D. C. Reynolds, 1st Mich.; Corp. R. A. Rounting, 16th Mich.; J. Ford, 16th Mich.; C. O. Sullivan, 16th Mich.; Lieut. J. Hulford, 5th Mich.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 15th, appears alarmed at the order of our War Department concentrating the forces of McDowell, Fremont and Banks under Gen. Pope, and remarks that "he is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union commanders—an officer of great activity and daring, and is very apt to do unexpected things." It adds that "the foray into Orange county, and the destruction of the railroad bridge over the Rapidan is a challenge on the part of Pope that our Generals have now to take up."

The *Enquirer*, commenting on the threatening aspect of McClellan's operations, says: "We must dig, dig, dig, or McClellan will dig into Richmond. The spade only can be conquered, when the spade and shovel will always defeat the musket."

Of President Lincoln's recent visit to the army the *Enquirer* says: "A dirty trio—Lincoln, Stanton, and Winfield Scott—passed by Old Point on Thursday last, *en route* for McClellan's headquarters, at or near Berkley. A gentleman who saw the steamer which conveyed this dirty trio of Yankee negro stealers, says there was a band of music on board, and flags and streamers fluttering in the breeze."

NEW YORK, July 19.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: Lieut. Col. Pierson of the 23d New York regiment, arrived here yesterday. He left the front of the army of the Peninsula on Thursday morning. At that time there were no rebel forces within fourteen miles on this side of the James river, but a balloon reconnoisance discovered a large concentration of the rebels on the south side, in the vicinity of City Point. Our army is represented to be in good condition and with confidence unimpaired in McClellan. It is believed, however, that James River will be blockaded by the rebels at the bluffs of Claremont.

FORT MONROE, July 19.—Several gunboats have come down the James river to convey troops which are at this place up the river. All is quiet on the river, and there is no news from the army.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

The News of the Richmond Battle in Europe.

CAPE RACE, July 19.—The North America, from Londonderry, 11th, passed this point at 11th's morning for Quebec, with later news than the Nova Scotia.

The Bavaria, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 10th inst.

The news of the series of battles fought before Richmond excited the greatest attention, and it was thought it would result in prolonging the war.

Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Provisions were dull. Consols 92¼@92⅜ for money. American stocks quiet.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from the Pamunky, says that the courage of the federal volunteers is above all praise, and their hardships are mainly attributable to the ignorance and drunkenness of their officers. The *Times* opposes the Manchester demand for interference in the American war.

A meeting at Stockbridge adopted a petition to parliament not to hesitate in acknowledging the independence of the southern confederacy, so as to obtain a supply of cotton.

The Prince of Wales is about to visit Russia in the royal yacht.

The French admiral Graviere had gone to Cherbourg to embark for American waters.

The Viceroy of Egypt has promised the Manchesterian's an increased supply of cotton next year.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

And the Report Contradicted.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—So far as is known at the War Department, there is no foundation for the rumored defeat of Stonewall Jackson by Gen. Sigel. It is not known that any engagement has taken place.

The War Spirit in Connecticut.

DANBURY, Ct., July 19.—The war meeting last night was most enthusiastic, and the largest meeting ever held here. Lieut. Colonel Averill presided. Gov. Buckingham was the principal speaker. Many men enlisted on the spot. Resolutions were passed calling on the select men to make arrangements for supporting the families of volunteers.

War Meeting at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE July 19.—A large meeting of citizens without regard to party, was held last night, to devise means and encourage enlistments for the regiment to be made up from this district. Resolutions were drafted and speeches made in favor of arming and using the loyal blacks in whatever capacity may be deemed expedient.

The Guerrilla Morgan's Brother in New York.

Col. Morgan, brother of the pirate guerrilla rebel chief, was seen in this city to-day.

BORDER STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Minority Report to President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1862.

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Undersigned, members of Congress from the border States, in response to your address of Saturday last, beg leave to say that they attended a meeting on the same day the address was delivered, for the purpose of considering the same. The meeting appointed a committee to report a response to your address. That report was made on yesterday, and the action of the majority indicated clearly that the response reported, or one in substance the same, would be adopted and presented to you.

Inasmuch as we cannot consistently—with our own sense of duty to the country, under the existing perils which surround us—concur in that response, we feel it to be due to you and to ourselves, to make to you a brief and candid answer over our signatures. We believe that the whole power of the government, upheld and sustained by all the influences and means of all loyal men in all sections, and of all parties, is essentially necessary to put down the rebellion and preserve the Union and constitution. We understand your appeal to us to have been made for the purpose of securing this result. A very large portion of the people in the Northern States believe that slavery is the "lever power of the rebellion." It matters not whether this belief be well founded or not. The belief does exist, and we have to deal with things as they are, and not as we would have them be. In consequence of the existence of this belief, we understand that an immense pressure is brought to bear for the purpose of striking down this institution, through the exercise of military authority. The government cannot maintain this great struggle if the support and influence of the men who entertain these opinions be withdrawn. Neither can the government hope for early success if the support of the element called "conservative" be withdrawn. Such being the condition of things, the president appeals to the Border State men to step forward and prove their patriotism by making the first sacrifice. No doubt like appeals have been made to extreme men in the North to meet us half way, in order that the whole moral, political, pecuniary and physical force of the nation may be firmly and earnestly united in one grand effort to save the Union and the constitution. Believing that such were the motives that prompted your address, and such the results to which it looked, we cannot reconcile it to our sense of duty in this trying hour to respond in a spirit of fault-finding or querulousness over the things that are past.

We are not disposed to seek for the cause of present misfortune in the errors and wrongs of others who now propose to unite with us in a common purpose. But, on the other hand, we meet your address in the spirit in which it was made, and, as loyal Americans, declare to you and to the world that there is no sacrifice that we are not ready to make to save the government and the institutions of our fathers.

That we, few of us though we may be, will permit no men from the North, or from the South, to go further than we in the accomplishment of the great work before us; that in order to carry out these views we will, so far as may be in our power, ask the people of the border States: calmly, deliberately and fairly, to consider your recommendations. We are the more emboldened to assume this position from the fact, now become history, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion have offered to abolish slavery among them, as a condition to foreign intervention in favor of their independence as a nation. If they can give up slavery to destroy the Union, we can surely ask our people to consider the question of emancipation to save the Union.

With great respect,
JNO. W. NOELL, Missouri.
SAMUEL G. CASEY, Kentucky.
GEO. P. FISHER, Delaware.
A. J. CLEMENTS, Tennessee.
WM. G. BROWN, Western Virginia.
JACOB B. BLAIR, Western Virginia.
W. T. WILLEY, Western Virginia.

Maynard of Tennessee, and Henderson, Senator, of Missouri, each submitted an answer from himself to the President, in which stronger grounds were taken, in some respects, than in the forgoing address.

JEFF. DAVIS' DIPLOMACY REVEALED.

HIS PRIVATE NOTES TO NAPOLEON AND VICTORIA.

A Demand for the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

[Dispatch to the N. Y. World, July 17.]

Reliable advices received from Richmond state that Jeff. Davis has sent a special messenger to the Emperor of France and to the Queen of England, with dispatches of a private nature, demanding the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The demand is said to be followed by a voluminous bundle of documents, including letters written by the English and French consuls at Richmond, testifying of the unanimity manifested by the inhabitants of that city in forming a separate government, and of their ability to maintain it. Another document, merely devoted to the military operations of the confederates, state that nearly all the battles fought in Virginia, from Bull Run down to the seven days fight before Richmond, including the battle of Fair Oaks, and the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, were as many victories won by the South against an enemy vastly superior in men, in material of war, in money and in resources of all kind. In a private note addressed by Jeff. Davis to Louis Napoleon himself, the rebel president reminds his majesty of the fact that nine months ago, several cabinet councils were held in Paris with the special object of discussing the propriety of recognizing the confederate States who were then thought deserving their recognition, and that the thing was given up only when the reverses of Fort Royal and Fort Donelson made the French cabinet fear that the South would not be able to stand against the North and maintain its independence. The note ends by stating that all fears of that kind ought to be abandoned now, and the series of brilliant victories won by the confederates, as well as the rapid exhaustion of the resources of the North, ought to satisfy the emperor of the unanimity of sentiment existing in the

☞ Gen. McClellan writes to a friend in Washington that he has employed all the blacks who come to him, and wants more. Of course; but what *inducement* did he offer them? In what order or proclamation were the loyal slaves of Virginia exhorted to forsake their rebel masters and find freedom and protection under the flag of the Union? Few negroes are so stupid as to doubt that any of our generals would let them dig in our trenches, if they insisted on it—but *for what?* If their recompense was to be surrendered to their rebel masters, to be whaled to death as poor Jack Scroggins was in Maryland, who can blame them for standing off?

South concerning its separation from the North, and of the resources it possesses for the building up of a strong, respected, prosperous and independent nationality.

Shall we delay enlistments a day when such facts as these stare us in the face.

☞ Gov. Morgan, on behalf of the State of New York, assumes the responsibility of proclaiming a bounty of $50 for each new recruit under the recent call for troops. He does this to save the time and expense of a special session of the Legislature, trusting that that body will indorse his action. As the sum of money to be thus expended amounts to $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, it becomes a pretty serious responsibility for one man to assume.

ODD NAME.—There is a stream in South Carolina which is put down upon the maps as "Pull-and-be-d—d creek."

☞ The late heavy rains have done incalculable damage to the lately harvested wheat crop. Most of it out of doors in shocks or stacks, and sprouting has already commenced. Since Sunday it has rained every night, and a heavy and steady rain prevailed during yesterday afternoon. No opportunity is given threshers to save the crop, and fears are entertained that much of the wheat will be seriously damaged by the wet weather.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—Several Boys from 12 to 15 years old, by R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 West Lake street. jy21-s897-1t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A furnished room, without board, for two gentlemen. Address, stating terms and location, "W. & S.," Post Office Box 460. jy21-s896-2t

WANTED—Good men to work on Farms in the country, 100 miles west. For information apply to G. W. CLAPP & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 209 South Water street, corner Wells, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M. jy21-s895-1t

WANTED—Four good Fifers immediately, for the 88th Reg. Ill. Vols. Apply at Camp Douglas, to E. M. BEARDSLEY, Adjutant. jy21-s893-3t

WANTED.—House-Keeper to do the entire work of a small well arranged convenient Cottage, containing three grown persons and four children. American, German or Swede, Protestant, preferred. Situation permanent as long as both are suited. Call at CORNELL & CO'S Sewing Machine Rooms, or address L. CORNELL, Post Office Box 21. jy21-1t

WANTED—By a young man whose present engagement is about to expire, a re-engagement as Book Keeper or Corresponding Clerk or both. Having had twelve years experience, feels warranted in guaranteeing satisfaction. Will exchange the best of reference. Please address Box 2216. jy21-s894-3t

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $2 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have sold from one to two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents, or for samples and circulars send stamp &c., one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21-s877-3w

WANTED—A boy or young man in an Architect's Office. One who understands something of Drawing, and would like to learn the business preferred. Apply to T. V. WADSKAIV, Architect, 112 Dearborn street. jy21-s891-1t

WANTED, AGENTS—To sell the new HISTORICAL WAR MAP, A Historical Sketch of all the Battles from the fall of Fort Sumter. Mailed, post paid, on receipt of retail price, 25 cents. Send stamp for circular. E. H. LANDON, Agent, 83 Lake st., opposite Tremont House. jy21-s889-1m

FOUND—A few days ago, in my store, a Wallet containing a sum of money. Apply at the Desk. J. B. SHAY, 133 Lake street. jy21-s878-2t

BOARDING.—A large and hand some first floor room, suitable for a gentleman and wife, to let with board, at 207 Illinois street near Rush street. Also, a pleasant front room suitable for one or two single gentlemen. jy21-s879-1t

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and large convenient nicely furnished rooms, in a very small family, situated on Michigan avenue, five minutes walk to Post Office. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address "G. L.," Post Office Box 3489. jy21-s887-3t

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large front room. Also, a few day boarders wanted at the pleasant and central location, 65 Wabash avenue. jy21-s897-1w

TO RENT—House and Furniture. I will lease my house, with furniture, to a good tenant, for two or three months or until May 1st 1863. Possession given immediately. Apply on the premises between two or three o'clock P. M. T. W. WADSWORTH, 328 Wabash avenue. jy21-s883-1w

LOST—$90. Between the corner of Rush street and Chicago avenue, on North Side, and Vanburen and Canal streets on West Side, a Dark Leather Wallet, containing Ninety Dollars in five's on the Ætna Bank of Hartford. The money was the hard earnings of a poor laboring man, whose duty is the support of a large family in destitute circumstances. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune office. jy21-s885-3t

LOST—In going through Wabash avenue, Jackson, Clark, Van Buren Market, Randolph and Canal streets to No. 53 West Lake street, a Pocket Bill Book, containing notes and papers of no value to any one but the owner, as the payment has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving the same at this office, or 53 West Lake street. jy21-s883-1t

MILITARY NOTICE.—Officers of the 71st, and all other new Regiments, will find it to their interest to purchasing outfits to call on E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark street, (up stairs), OVER THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS OFFICE. Sword Belts, Sashes, Shoulder Straps, Caps, Bugles, Pistols, Cartridges, and everything else needed of the best quality and cheapest in market. E. R. BOWEN, 20 Clark st., up stairs. jy21

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION.—Hurlbut's Patent Tight Stave Machine is warranted to make 2,500 finished, Sugar, Molasses or Rum Hogshead Staves, for the West India trade, in ten hours. 250,000 Seasoned Tight Staves on hand and for sale by HURLBUT BROS. & CO., 33 Randolph street, Post Office Box 3643, Chicago. jy14-s814-6mo

$400 TO $500—A Man with this amount can secure a business well established, and ALL SALES FOR CASH to a large number of regular customers. A man willing to work some, will find this a rare chance. Good reasons for selling. Address, enclosing stamp, for one week, "Box 2169." jy18-s859-3med

BAGS.—1,000 three bush. heavy BURLAP BAGS, For sale LOW. Address Post Office Box No. 666. jy21-s880-3t

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHICAGO, July 19th, 1862. A meeting of the members of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, will be held at their rooms on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ P. M. SETH CATLIN, Secretary. jy19-s863-2t

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale cheap the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a well established Periodical and Fruit Stand on one of the best streets in Chicago. Rent cheap. Inquire at No. 130 North Clark street. jy19-s860-2ned

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Mild climate, large and thriving settlement of Vineland, THIRTY MILES south of Philadelphia by railroad. RICH SOIL. Fine Crops to be seen growing. Twenty acre tracts at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years. Good Business Openings—Good Society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. jy21-s878-1m

BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.—Second-hand, Rapoll's make. Cost $400, with $250 lock. FOR SALE AT $135. jy21-s870-1w F. W. PRATT.

HOUSE SAFE FOR SILVER WARE—In use a short time. Good as New. Price $80. Also, several second-hand Fire Proof Safes to arrive, from $25 to $80. jy21-s871-1w F. W. PRATT.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFE.—Outside and inside folding doors, heavy bolts, &c., with Burglar Proof Chest inside; cost $1,500. The most Elegant Safe ever sent to Chicago. Weight 4,000 lbs. Everybody is invited to examine it. No other Safes in the world are finished so well. Manufactured by DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO., Cincinnati. For sale by jy21-s872-1w F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle street.

GOLD AND SILVER AND CUSTOM HOUSE NOTES WANTED AT 61-2 CLARK STREET. I am paying for

GOLD	13c.
SILVER	13c.
CUSTOM HOUSE NOTES	7½c.

jy21-s865-1t JOSEPH M. LYONS, Cashier.

New Advertisements.

FIRST-CLASS NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, In the vicinity of ST. JAMES CHURCH, Plans to be seen at my office. SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 36 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite Tremont House. jy21-s869-1t

MUSTER ROLLS. MUSTER ROLLS. A new one just published by JOHN R. WALSH, Bookseller and News Agent. CHICAGO, ILL. Price 15 cents each; $1.25 per dozen. Sent free by mail on receipt of price. jy21-s891-1t

HERRING'S SAFES IN THE Great Fire in Winona, Minn., Extending over ten acres and nearly destroying the Town.

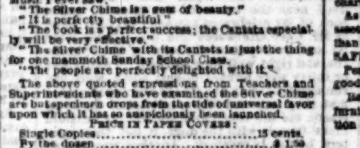
WINONA COUNTY BANK, Winona, Minn., July 14th, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:
GENTS:—We had one of your large size (Herring's Patent) Safes in the great fire of July 5th, 1862, and our Books and Papers came out uninjured except the covers and binding of the Books.
Respectfully yours, WEBSTER & LAKE.

ANOTHER.
WINONA, July 12th, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:
GENTS:—I had one of your Fire Proof Safes in the large fire which took place here on the night of the 4th inst. It safely preserved its contents, consisting of Books, Papers and Jewelry; my Soft Solder Goods even were not injured. I shall require another Safe as soon as my new place is ready.
Yours respectfully, GEO. L. BROWN, Jeweler.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES. The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES lined with Herring & Floyd's new patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 40 State street. jy21-s738-1weod

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES. Notwithstanding the recent great advance in all kinds of Cotton Fabrics, we will retail FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER, CORSETS AT OLD PRICES. Ladies, even though not in immediate want of these goods, will do well to buy NOW, as they must soon rise materially in price! GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 LAKE STREET. my16-s8y

THE SILVER CHIME. BY GEO. F. ROOT.

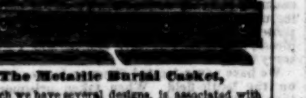


"The most attractive collection of Sunday School Music I ever saw."
"The Silver Chime is a gem of beauty."
"It is perfectly beautiful."
"The book is a perfect success; the Cantata especially will be very effective."
"The Silver Chime with its Cantata is just the thing for one mammoth Sunday School Class."
"The people are perfectly delighted with it."
The above quoted expressions from Teachers and Superintendents who have examined the Silver Chime are but specimen drops from the tide of universal favor upon which it has so auspiciously been launched.
PRICE IN PAPER COVERS:
Single Copies ... 15 cents.
By the dozen ... $1.50
By the hundred ... 12.00
ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago. jy21-s871-3tnet

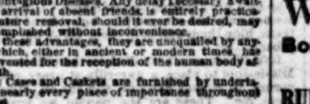
"BUCK EYE FRUIT JAR." THE BEST "SELF-SEALING JAR" Ever offered to the public. For sale wholesale and retail by BURLEY & TYRREL, 48 LAKE STREET. jy21-s868-1w

34 CLARK STREET. GOLD WANTED. We pay the highest market rate for American Gold Coin in any amount. ASLO, FOR OLD TREASURY NOTES. FOREIGN COIN wanted at the best price. S. WADSWORTH & CO., 34 Clark Street. jy19-s808-3tnet

CRANE, BREED & CO.'S VALUABLE improvements have rendered their patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets Unsurpassed in excellence for Transportation, Protection and preservation.



They are beautifully finished in imitation of Rosewood. The best of material is used in their manufacture. Careful attention to the printed instructions accompanying each, renders the process of sealing them perfectly easy, and when thus prepared, bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with entire safety.



The Metallic Burial Casket,

Of which we have several designs, is associated with none of those feelings of revolt which usually accompany the appearance of a coffin. Its top is composed mostly of Heavy Polished Plate Glass, permitting a full view without the removal of the lid.

These Burial Cases and Caskets protect the remains of the departed from WATER, VERMIN, or other intrusion. They are a sure SAFEGUARD AGAINST infection from Contagious Diseases. Any delay necessary awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience.

With these advantages, they are unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death.

These Cases and Caskets are furnished by undertakers in nearly every place of importance throughout the West.

CRANE, BREED & CO.
Office and Manufactory, Eighth street, west of Freeman street, Cincinnati, O. jy24-s738-1tow-lw,net

THE UNION PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY. NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS. The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT at 12 o'clock at noon. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

PIANO FORTES. W. W. KIMBALL, 92 Clark street, Chicago, Dealer in Pianos of the celebrated manufacturers of HALLET, DAVIS & CO., CHICKERING & SONS, WM. P. EMERSON, G. A. MILLER & CO., J. & C. FISCHER, KURTZMAN & HINZE. Prince's Melodeons and Harmoniums. SOLE AGENT FOR THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN. New and Second Hand Pianos to rent. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. jy11-s770-15tnet W. W. KIMBALL, 92 Clark st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY, General Freight Office, Chicago, July 18th, 1862. NOTICE. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will receive freight destined over their line at the Illinois Central Railroad Depot AFTER TUESDAY NEXT. On and after Wednesday they will receive and deliver freight at their new Depot, corner of Canal and North streets. HENRY MARTIN, General Freight Agent. jy21-s861-3t

LEICESTER SHEEP.—I am prepared to deliver from my flocks of pure bred Leicester Sheep, some Extra Fine Lambs, Bred from imported animals. The quality and weight of the wool make them very desirable for farmers to use to cross common stock. THOMAS RICHARDSON, 335 Broadway, New York. Or apply to FISHER & CO., 194 South Water street Chicago. jy21-s891-2tMWF

R. T. CRANE & BRO. LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS, Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiators. All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES on the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICE. 102 West Lake Street. jy22-s886-3mlsip

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Wire, Nails, GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS, Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES AND SAD IRONS IN AMERICA. Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without adding transportation. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., my26-1stp 83 Lake street Chicago.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President. CASH ASSETS OVER $8,000,000 Which is the property of Policy Holders. This has been the most successful Life Company ever chartered in any country. As its rates of premium are no HIGHER while its assets are GREATER and its Dividends are LARGER than any other Company, it is therefore not only the SAFEST but the CHEAPEST Company to insure in. Persons insuring should take a Policy which will be good when called for, ten, twenty or fifty years hence. Reports, Circulars and information gratuitously furnished or sent by mail to any address, and applications for Insurance received by E. W. PHILLIPS, Agent for Chicago. H. B. MERRELL, Agent for Wisconsin, Post Office address Milwaukee.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS AND OILS CARBON OIL For sale at Manufacturer's Prices. 175 LAKE STREET.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY From New York. Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships.
City of New York, Edinburgh,
City of Baltimore, Kangaroo,
City of Washington, Glasgow,
City of Manchester, Vigo,
Ætna, Bosphorus.
Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LESKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 15 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

TERRA JAPONICA. OIL VITRIOL, TANNERS' OIL, LARD OIL, BRIMSTONE, FLOUR SULPHUR, MARBLE DUST, WHITING, POTASH IN CASKS. For sale by SMITH & DWYER, Wholesale Druggists, 92 & 94 LAKE STREET, Opposite Tremont House.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO. AGENTS FOR Boston Belting Company's CELEBRATED RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING And Hose. NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

GREAT EXHIBITION IN LONDON.—Visitors to Europe this year can procure RETURN TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, By the Canadian weekly line of Mail Steamers to Liverpool, Glasgow and Londonderry. Send for particulars to J. W. SPRAGUE, 72 Lake street, Chicago. SABIN & BRAEMAR, General Agents, Liverpool and New York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, Will leave New York for Liverpool on SATURDAY July 26th. ☞ See advertisement on other page. JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago.

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES, Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street.

SAVE HEATING THE HOUSE. Laundry Stoves, Flat Iron Heaters, Charcoal Furnaces, Charcoal Flat Irons, &c., at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, and Summer Goods generally, at VAN SCHAACK'S.

VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET, Has Fluting Irons, Quilling Scissors, Italian Irons, Polishing Irons, Charcoal Irons, &c.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

BATHING APPARATUS—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at VAN SCHAACK'S, No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

MONTREAL PURE MALT Whiskey, one of the most wholesome ... JOHN A. MAR.

Excursions

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF ST. JOHN'S SUNDAY SCHOOL, On Thursday, July 24th, 1862, TO FOREST BAY GROVE. Base Ball, Cricket and other Games. A BAND will accompany the Excursion. This Grove is very pleasantly located on the banks of Lake Michigan, about two miles south of Waukegan. The Company have a new chamber which is specially adapted to the accommodation of Pic Nic parties, and in every particular a very desirable spot to enjoy the cool refreshing lake breezes. A special train will leave the Milwaukee Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets, at 8:20 A. M. Tickets for adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. For sale at F. A. Bryan's Drug Store, No. 2 Tremont House, and A. Hosler's Gallery, No. 112 Lake st.

EXCURSION TO FAIR OAKS. The Sabbath School and Society connected with ST. PAUL'S UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Will make an Excursion and Basket Pic-Nic To Fair Oaks Grove, on Tuesday, July 22d, 1862. Cars leave the Great Central Depot promptly at 8:30 A. M., stopping at Park Row. Refreshments furnished on the grounds if desired. Music by Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band. Tickets 50 cents. Children under 12 years half price. To be had of S. C. Griggs & Co., and of the Committee at the cars. S. A. BRIGGS, D. SHEPPARD, L. L. COBURN, Committee.

EXCURSION TO WAUKEGAN. Excursion and Basket Pic-Nic of the Clark Street M. E. Church and Sabbath School to FOREST BAY GROVE, on TUESDAY, July 22d, 1862. The Pic Nic will be held in the grove lately prepared for Excursion Parties by the Railroad Company. Being situated on bluffs that command a fine view of the Lake and surrounding shores, and immediately adjoining the railroad track, it is one of the most delightful, shady and convenient groves within easy distance of Chicago. A Special Train will leave Milwaukee Depot at 8 A. M.; returning will leave the Grove at 6 P. M. Tickets for adults 50 cents, children half price. For the accommodation of those who may wish to visit the city, yet have their Pic Nic in the Grove, the train will, after stopping at the Grove, proceed to Waukegan Depot, and return to the Grove at 4 P. M.

NEW EXCURSION GROUNDS. The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Co. Have prepared SPACIOUS FOREST GROUNDS, With buildings, walks, swings, dancing floors, &c., to accommodate Pic-Nic and Excursion Parties. The grounds are believed to be unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, situated immediately on the Lake shore, thirty-three miles (an hour and a quarter's ride) from Chicago, convenient to the town of Waukegan. It is only one-fifth of a mile distant from the Lake at this point, abounding with shaded lawns, free from undergrowth, beautiful groves of Oak and alder, never failing springs of cool water, with high bluffs, and views accessible for promenades, with high beach easily accessible for promenades. The views and cool breezes. For further particulars and terms, apply at the Company's office, corner Lake and Clark streets. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

Business Cards.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

FOX & HOWARD, CONTRACTORS FOR DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY. Office 84 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago. ☞ Bridge Timber and Dock materials constantly on hand.

A REQUEST—DENTAL.—In order to avoid frequent interruptions in appointments, and the loss of time to patients, DR. ALLPORT Will hereafter devote from 10 to 10½ A. M. and from 5 to 5½ P. M. to CONSULTATIONS, at which times he will see all those who desire his services in regard to their teeth, or who wish to make appointments for their operations. It will be a very great economy in time to his patients as well as himself, and he will esteem it a favor if all patients will, so far as practicable, comply with the above request, which will enable him to give them more satisfaction. Chicago, May 16th, 1862.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, No. 53 West Randolph Street.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 43 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Book, News and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c. ☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 45 Dearborn Street, Chicago. G. H. KING, FRANCIS H. KALES, NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR.

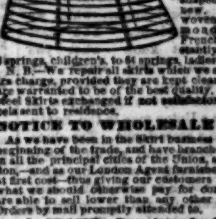
J. S. KIRK & CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c., Nos. 13 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

EYE AND EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Diseases, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office and Surgery No. 124 Randolph street, near Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! REVOLVERS of all kinds, OFFICERS' SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C., Bowie Knives and Military Goods, Gun Material. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEORGE T. ABBEY, 123 Lake street.

Hoop Skirts.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory, And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets. AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 73 South Clark street, Marine Bank Building, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



Skirts and Corsets made to order at short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered and cleaned, as good as new. Full stock of woven, double, bridal and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 6 springs, children's, to 50 springs, ladies' size. N. B.—We repair all skirts which we sell without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our Skirts are warranted to be of the best quality. Watch spring steel Skirts to exchanged if not satisfactory, and all purchases sent to residence.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS. As we have been in the Skirt business since the first beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London,—and as our London Agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commission—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer. Orders by mail promptly attended to. L. TRAGER, Proprietor for Chicago. New York Factory, 23 Bowery. Chicago Post Office Box 689.

Carriage Makers.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS 44 Adams Street, Chicago. Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by GEORGE PENNOYER, Who has secured a reputation for superior work unexcelled by any manufacturer, either east or west. Mr. Pennoyer still devotes his personal attention to every department of the manufacture. The very best material is used, and none but the most skillful workmen employed. THOMAS D. BROWN, recently from New York city, attends to the purchase of stock, sales, and general management of the business. Having just enlarged the shops to double their former capacity, a full assortment of our own manufacture will be kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to the manufacture of Trotting Wagons, and Horse Buggies. Repairing of Light Carriages promptly attended to. A large assortment of EASTERN CARRIAGES Of the best manufacture and latest styles, selected expressly for this market. ... orders from the country promptly attended to.

BLACKBURN BROTHERS, WHOLESALE LEATHER AND HIDE STORE, 46 Lake Street, Chicago. We beg to inform our customers that we have just received our new partnership arrangements, and are now receiving a full assortment of LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, Of prime quality, to which we invite the attention of dealers. ... at the lowest market prices. BLACKBURN BROS.

SMITH BROTHERS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, 43 South Water street, Chicago. Keep constantly on hand Full and complete assortment of SUGARS, COFFEES, Syrups, Tobacco, Molasses, Teas, WOODEN WARE, CORDAGE, &C., All of which will be sold Very Low for Cash.

MRS. S. ANDERSON, Clairvoyant, Healing, ... No. 112 South Lasalle street. ...

The Tribune.
THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

ARREST OF A REBEL SPY.

His Career in this City.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

Chicago is full of secessionists—a startling but true assertion. There are secessionists in our schools; in our churches; in almost every civic organization of Chicago. There is scarcely a hotel in the city which does not contain them. You will find them in every drinking saloon, and in some of these latter holes it is fairly unsafe to proclaim yourself an unconditional Union man. You can find them upon street corners. It was not an insignificant boast nor an infrequent one, made yesterday at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, that "By God, Jeff. Davis will be up here pretty soon, and he will fix things all right." It is not unknown to everybody that a law office in this city is in the confidence of the Confederate Government and that it received funds to pay out to the Confederate surgeons at Camp Douglas. It may be a matter of news to many, but not to all, that regular meetings of secessionists are held in this city, at which most treasonable sentiments are uttered, and at their festive orgies, healths to Jeff. Davis and his crew are drunk, sometimes with so much enthusiasm as to be audible to parties in the street.

We now propose to elucidate a few points in the life and career of a Chicago spy and give the pro-slavery dailies a chance to howl "Abolitionist" again. Our special dispatch from Cairo, yesterday, announced that "Dr. Burroughs of Memphis, probably a spy, who has been in Chicago for some time, was followed here by officer Elliott of Chicago and arrested by the Provost Marshal. In his trunk, under a false bottom, were found packages of quinine and morphine and forged passes. He will be sent to St. Louis."

This Dr. Burroughs of Memphis is not a physician at all, but a carpenter by trade, and his proper name is George Burroughs. He came to Chicago from the East some six years since and opened a carpenter's and builder's establishment on West Washington street. He pursued his business here three years and became well known, being a remarkably shrewd and intelligent man. During these three years, he married a sister-in-law of Mr. A. Wemple, a well known mechanic and citizen of the West Division, and a thorough, radical Union man.

In 1859 he broke up his business here, sold out at an advantage and removed with his family to Memphis, where he pursued the same trade, and from his easy affiliation with Southern manners and sympathy with Southern institutions, he gained a large patronage and made money and friends very fast.

At the breaking out of the war, he was as strong a secessionist as if to the manor born. He took to it naturally, and it was unnecessary to administer to him any oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. He secured fat contracts, for he was bound to turn his new-fledged patriotism to a financial account. At the approach of the Federal fleet to Memphis, Burroughs, with numerous others under Jeff. Thompson, found it convenient to skedaddle, and went to Grenada, Miss., and left his wife and child at Memphis. His stay in Grenada was very short, as there was no money to be made there. He managed once more to get into Memphis, after obtaining an agency for the supply of medicines to the Confederate troops. Now the peculiar medicines necessary for the physical comfort of the rebel troops, such as quinine, morphine, etc., are not procurable at the South, and it became necessary for him to make a journey either to St. Louis or Chicago, to get them. At the same time he had arranged to look about a little at Cairo, Springfield and Chicago, and report for the benefit of his employers. Several of his business friends informed him they had made trips to St. Louis and Chicago, and made them pay, and he therefore determined upon a visit to this city. We should have mentioned that while at Grenada he established a shop and did considerable work for the Confederate government, running up a bill of some $1,400, which he could not collect, and therefore thought that in this purchase of medicines and otherwise he might more than make it up. To leave Memphis it was necessary to use a little strategy. He had run through the Federal lines six times without interruption, and this seventh and last time he accomplished it by getting a friend of his—a banker's clerk—to take the oath of allegiance and obtain a pass to go North with. On this pass, with the friend's name upon it, he came through, and forged other passes where it was necessary. In passing through the Confederate lines he had a permanent pass from Jeff. Thompson, which always gave him easy ingress or egress.

He was successful in his attempt, passed through our lines without suspicion, and arrived in this city on Monday, the 14th inst. He went straight to his brother-in-law, Mr. Wemple, and lodged with him. Supposing, probably, that he and his opinions would be safe in the family, upon the very evening of his arrival he boldly avowed himself a secessionist, and commenced a warm advocacy of secession doctrines, letting out, in the meanwhile, the real object of his visit. Mr. Wemple at once informed him that he could not talk that doctrine in his house, and that if he persisted in it he must leave.

The next day Mr. Wemple, whose love for the Union outweighs all other considerations, went to Sup. Bradley, and laid the case before him. The result of the conference was that a skillful detective, officer Elliott, was put upon the track of Burroughs. By arrangement, Mrs. Wemple had frequent conversations with Burroughs and drew him out to a considerable extent. He talked more freely with her than he dared to do with Mr. Wemple, and all the time the toils were gathering around him. In one of those conversations he made the following remarks, which we fear are too true. Said he, "You here at the North dont know what you are fighting for; you don't display any skill at all. Our folks show that they know what they are fighting for. It doesn't pay to be a Union man in the South. For instance, I am a secessionist. The secession army comes along and I am all right, of course. The Union army comes along, and if I am engaged at farming or in any other occupation, I am not molested and my property is all safe. But supposing I am a Union man! The Union army comes along and I am all right. Our army comes along and I am hung to the first tree and my property confiscated."

During that day—Tuesday—the detective in his shadowings found that Burroughs had a friend who acted for him—a convenient accomplice—who could be Union or Secesh to meet circumstances. At several little meetings between them, the detective was present but their nature we are not at liberty to disclose at present. Tuesday evening he left Mr. Wemple's. The detective was upon his track and traced him to a *meeting of Secessionists in the West Division.*

Wednesday, he commenced his purchases of morphine and quinine, with the assistance of his accomplice. He first visited Messrs. Lord & Smith's, on Lake street, and ordered a bill of goods of the above description, amounting to some three or four hundred dollars. From the appearance of the men, and the character of the drugs, the dealers alluded to had suspicions that all was not right, and accordingly informed him that they could not sell to him unless he proved himself a loyal man. With perfect *sang froid* he remarked that he could easily do that, and would get the United States Marshal, who knew him very well, to step in and testify to his loyalty. He accordingly stepped out, but forgot to step in again. Instead of doing that he stepped into another druggist's on Lake street and boldly asked them if they would fill a bill of three or four hundred dollars' worth of quinine without asking questions. The druggist, eager for a trade, was perfectly willing, and filled the bill without troubling his customer with any questions about the future whereabouts of the drug. Wednesday night, he again visited the secession meeting and was undoubtedly received with distinguished consideration by the Chicago traitors. On Thursday, the 17th, he announced his intention of returning to Memphis *via* Cairo by the 8.50 p. m. train on the Illinois Central Railroad. The detective was immediately informed of it and while Burroughs was packing his medicines into the false bottoms of his trunks, with a goodly store of clothing over them, the detective was placing a clean shirt in his pocket. The two singularly enough reached the depot about the same time and took seats in the same car, the detective immediately behind the spy, as it had been deemed best to wait until he arrived in Cairo, a military district, before arresting him. What transpired during the ride or at Cairo, [illegible] simple fact of his arrest as announced by our correspondent at that point, [illegible]. It is sufficient that he was [illegible] and has been remanded to the military [illegible] at St. Louis to await his trial.

[illegible] most important facts developed [illegible] of the men Burroughs while here, [illegible] of secession sentiments to a large extent in Chicago. We are not at liberty to publish these developments farther than the general fact that secessionists are abundant; that he found many and willing sympathizers; that he had accomplices who were more than willing to lend him their aid; that he selected agents for the transaction of future business and that he attended meetings of secessionists. These men are now well known to the authorities and in future their plottings will be thwarted.

Burroughs's wife now living in Memphis, is a loyal woman, although Burroughs himself denies it. A letter received from her by Mrs. Wemple, since her husband left the South, however, conclusively proves it. Mr. W. desires us to state that his home is at her service and that he hopes the authorities may lend her such aid as may be necessary to bring her here, for which her relatives will feel very grateful.

LARCENY OF MONEY FROM THE POSTOFFICE.—A short time ago some person in this city mailed a letter containing $1.80 to Harper & Brother, intending to have it sent to the publishers in New York, but, through some unaccountable carelessness, the letter was directed to "Harper & Brother, Chicago." It happens that there is a business firm of that name in this city, and, though the letter was registered, one of the members of this firm Mr. Joseph H. Harper, took the letter from the Postoffice. Soon after, Special Mail Agent Sloan, who has been recently very active in the detection of frauds, finding the letter had been missed, traced the matter up to Harper, when the latter paid over the money. An order was since received from the Department at Washington, ordering the arrest of Harper. He was accordingly arrested, and on Thursday was examined before U. S. Commissioner P. A. Hoyne, and held to bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the U. S. District Court. In default of bail the defendant was committed.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Speech of Senator Chandler, of Michigan.

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, JULY 16th.

THE BATTLES OF BULL RUN AND BALL'S BLUFF.

Mr. Chandler (Rep.) of Michigan, referred to the fact that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had been engaged in investigation, and had collected a deal of evidence. Referring to the battle of Bull Run, he said there was a column of 20,000 men, under Patterson, ordered either to attack the enemy or else keep him engaged, so he could not reinforce at Manassas. Patterson telegraphed that Johnston had a superior force, and had received large reinforcements, when the fact was that Johnston received no reinforcements and had less force than Patterson. The reason of the loss of the battle of Bull Run was the delay from Thursday till Sunday, by reason of the quartermaster's supplies not coming; the delay of Sunday morning, in consequence of Keyes' brigade not getting in position; the arrival of Johnston's reinforcements; the disaster in placing a battery a thousand yards in advance, and mistaking a rebel regiment for a battery support, and the failure to bring up the reserve at the critical time. But the losses of Bull Run were small, and the people rallied, till, on the 10th of December, the roll was 195,435 men, with thirteen regiments not reported, mostly intended for Gen. Burnside, all under command of Gen. McClellan.

He then referred to the battle of Ball's Bluff, reading the orders to Devens and Col. Baker, showing that Baker supposed there were 40,000 men within twelve miles of him, and there was no evidence of rashness on the part of Col. Baker, except exposing his own person. He quoted from the evidence of Major John Dix, who said that a very few men in reinforcements would have sufficed to drive off the enemy at Ball's Bluffs, and this gallant officer offered to go, if they would let him have a company of 100 men. The enemy's batteries were in a wood and it was difficult to tell what their force was.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Chandler resumed his remarks, and read from the testimony of the general officers, concerning the battle of Ball's Bluffs, to the effect that reinforcements could easily have been sent by the way of Edwards' Ferry, but McCall and Smith were ordered to fall back at the very time Baker was sent across the river, and no men were sent from Edwards' Ferry, though the distance was short. Gen. Stone swears there never was any mounted guns between Edwards' Ferry and Ball's Bluff. The man who issued the order must answer to God for the slaughter of the brave men in that fight. After this wholesale murder, the whole army of the Potomac retired, except from in front of Washington. He then read further testimony showing that the navy department applied to the war department for 4,000 men to hold Matthias Point, and keep open the Potomac, commencing such application as early as June, till in October it was agreed to send men, and vessels were gathered there by the navy department; but the troops here were not sent by the appointed time, and the navy department could not find out the reason.

The evidence further stated that the President assisted the navy department as much as he could with this plan; but General McClellan objected, because he feared the arrangements for landing could not be made. Thus, he said, the nation was disgraced for months by the blockade of the Potomac and the capital by a force at no time half that of the United States. In December the nation began to clamor for a movement, and the committee on the conduct of the war urged the necessity of some movement, and the President and Cabinet were in favor of some forward movement, and they were assured by Gen. McClellan that a movement would be made very soon; that he never intended to go into winter quarters, and that he did not. Our brave men spent the winter in canvas tents. At last, in January, the President gave an order to forward, and those glorious events took place at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Newbern, &c., and do nothing strategy seemed to give way to works, and the day of spades, pickaxes and shovels was over. On the 22d of February the army of the Potomac was ordered to move; but it was not ready. At last, on the 10th of March, it did move, under the protest of the commander. On the 10th of March that army numbered 230,000 men by muster roll. They marched on Manassas and the wooden guns of Centreville, and the enemy, less than 40,000, quietly moved away. At a council of war, eight generals voted not to advance on Manassas, but leave the enemy there and sneak around by Annapolis. Seven out of the eight of these generals were appointed by the advice of Gen. McClellan. But the Secretary of war overruled this, and made the army move on Manassas. Why the magnificent army of 230,000 did not march on Richmond no one knows; but at last Gen. McClellan divided the army and sailed for Fortress Monroe. The committee on the conduct of the war summoned Gen. Wadsworth, who swore that he had only 19,022 men left to defend Washington, and not a single gun mounted on wheels, and part of this force was new and undisciplined, and some nearly disorganized. He (Mr. Chandler) then read from the testimony of John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War, who testified that prior to the 5th of April 120,000 men were sent down to McClellan; then Franklin's division was sent, 12,000 more; the 1st of June McCall's division, 10,000 more, and about that time 11,000 from Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, and last June Shields' division, about 5,000 were sent, making a total of 158,000 men sent to General McClellan prior to the engagements before Richmond. Mr. Tucker further testified that he did not know of any other force which could have been sent to General McClellan. Thus, Mr. Chandler said, it is shown that 158,000 of of the best troops that ever stood on God's footstool have been sent to General McClellan, and yet the treasonable press of the country was howling against the Secretary of War because he had not sent reinforcements to General McClellan. He read further from the testimony of General Meigs, corroborating Mr. Tucker, and saying that he believed everything that McClellan asked for had been promptly sent to him by the government. Mr. Chandler continued, saying that McClellan lost more men in the trenches, five to one, than ever fell from the enemy since the army went to Yorktown. At last, when a small fraction of the army whipped the enemy at Williamsburg, McClellan, at a long distance from the field of battle, wrote a dispatch to the Secretary of War that he should try to hold the enemy in check; but they were too fast.

The road to Richmond was open, and all he had to do was to march out of the swamps and into Richmond; but he found the most swamp he could, and sat right down in the middle of it and went to work digging trenches, and tens of thousands of brave men were lost there by sickness. Then, at last, after waiting till the enemy chose, for it would not be strategy to attack them till they were ready, we kept on digging trenches, till at last the whole battle of Fair Oaks was fought, when the whole rebel force was hurled on a small portion of our army, who whipped them, and drove them back pell mell into Richmond, and across James River. But of course we did not follow them—that would not be fair to follow a whipped enemy, and so the battle of Fair Oaks was lost, that is to say, we won a brilliant victory, but it did us no good. It would have been unfair to take advantage of a routed army, so we magnanimously stopped and commenced digging. There was no army in front, and no intrenchments in front, but we did not know what else to do, and so we commenced to dig a ditch, and we kept digging ditches until they had impressed and drilled an army of soldiers from their entire population, and they sent Jackson on a raid to Winchester, and we waited for him to come back with his 20,000 or 30,000 men, and we heard that Corinth was evacuated. But it would have been unfair to commence an attack until they brought their troops from Corinth, and so we waited for the army from Corinth; and when they got in all the troops they ever hoped to raise, then we did not attack them at all. They attacked us, as we had reason to suppose they would. They attacked our right wing, and they hurled their whole force on our right wing of 30,000 men, and during the whole of that Thursday our little army of 30,000 held their ground and repulsed that vast horde over and over again, and held their ground at night. Well, sir, of course reinforcements were sent to those brave men, to enable them to hold that dastardly army back into Richmond the second time. No sir, they didn't do anything of the kind. At night, instead of reinforcements, they were ordered to retreat. Well, sir, that was strategy. The moment we commenced our retreat, it is said in the dispatches, the enemy followed us like demons. Of course they would. Whoever heard of an army retreating that was not followed, unless they *were rebels!* Our left and centre remained intact. A feint was made on our left wing and centre, as I have heard from one of the bravest men in that whole army of the Potomac. He said when his regiment was ordered under arms he had no doubt that he was going to march on Richmond with his regiment. He believed the whole force of the enemy had attacked our right wing. He believed there was nothing in front. He believed that our hour of triumph had come. His men sprung into line with avidity, prepared to rush at the point of the bayonet into and over Richmond. And he never discovered his error till he saw a million and a half of dollars worth of property burnt before his regiment. Then he began to think it did not wear the aspect of an advance on Richmond. They had been working there and lost 10,000 men digging trenches, and spent months bringing up siege guns. Then they left their trenches without firing a gun. Our army was ordered to advance on the gunboats instead of on Richmond.

This colonel told me that he fought the enemy three days and whipped them each day, and then ran every night like ——, using a wicked word. No portion of that vast army was in the fight except the men under Porter, and they whipped the enemy the first day. Well, sir, this is called strategy.

Now, sir, again I say why was this great army of the Potomac, of 230,000 men, divided? Human ingenuity, and scarcely divine wisdom, could have devised any other way to have that army defeated than the way that was adopted. I simply charge that grave errors have been committed; but, as I said before, no other way could have been devised to defeat that army. I have thought it necessary that these facts should go forth to the people. I know that I shall be denounced, but only by two classes of people—one traitors, and the other fools. Nobody else will denounce me.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

Opinions and Incidents of the War in Tennessee.

HUNTING UNION SOLDIERS WITH BLOOD HOUNDS.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* has a correspondent in the neighborhood of Memphis, whose chatty correspondence is worth reading. He is evidently a Bloomington boy, and in the army. Under date of Lagrange, July 8th, he writes thus:

WHAT THE BOYS IN THE ARMY THINK.

But as events disclose themselves we generally think it will be all for the best—it will tend to a more vigorous prosecution of the war; a prosecution on different principles. The army, rank and file, are fast becoming abolitionists; or, in other words, in favor of the policy of confiscating every beast of burden that can fight us. And if any of my "treat-'em-kindly" friends will come down and stay in this army as a soldier three months, I'll bet my commission he'll go back as a negro confiscationist. The negroes of Mississippi are fighting us now more to the purpose than any white man in the field; and if you don't believe it come and see the vast fields of corn they are tilling.

The very corn we leave behind us will fight us before three months; and still the men who make the corn are kept in the field from morn till night and night till morn *by us.* We force them to stay there by excluding them from our lines. The South have a vast advantage over us in this. Every white man in the South can go and have no fears for the welfare of his family. The negroes will plant and tend the crops. But, says some one, ain't you afraid if the army comes there your negroes will run away? "No," says the planter, "it is does, all I have to do is to get a furlough, go back, visit some general and state the case, and he will send them back by a file of soldiers to guard my garden and chicken coop to see that some soldier don't pull an onion or draw a chicken."

Such is the method to quell the rebellion. This may suit some who are sitting in their offices, where they only hear the booming of the cannon through the Chicago *Times*, but it won't suit men one of whom dare not step outside of the pickets alone for fear of some one of the protected citizens will shoot him from behind some stump or tree.

HUNTING DOWN SOLDIERS WITH BLOODHOUNDS

On arriving in Memphis, from the hand car capture, I found that Gen. Grant had determined on sending out, to the scene of the disaster, the 6th Illinois cavalry, five companies, and the 58th Ohio regiment, I determined to try my luck again, and accepting the invitation of Col. Griswell, of the 6th, to accompany him, we started on the evening of the Friday after the capture. Saturday morning we found the remains of the engine and train. This was three miles from Germantown, a town of about four hundred inhabitants, all the rankest kind of traitors. We had not been on the ground half an hour before information was received that our men had been hunted down by HOUNDS. Yes! they had used a new arm in civilized warfare. The hounds used to hunt the runaway chattels were, for the first time used to hunt white men. A Mr. Cash, who lived near the scene of the disaster, had a pack of six celebrated hounds; in fact, pets, as Mr. Cash afterwards told me. These were let loose, and put on the scent of the Illinoisans, and right well they worked. Twenty-five or thirty were hunted down; some who had run eight miles in the woods and brush. One man they followed fifteen miles, but for some reason did not touch him, and finding he could make friends with the dogs, if not their masters, he finally escaped. Another was not so lucky. He was caught in a corn field, and before the humane cavalry could come to capture him, the hounds had torn him considerably.

This may be thought by some of your readers as the tale of some excited negro. To be sure the negroes first told us of the fact, but as those who had escaped came straggling back, the worst came to light. McLean county men were chased and caught—treed until their captors could find time to call the dogs off, and take possession of their prisoners. One Bloomingtonian, belonging to the 14th Illinois, just returning, was among the unfortunates—his name I did not learn.

When you hear persons talking about a kind, conservative, conciliatory policy towards these rebels, think of the fact that bloodhounds are used to hunt your own citizens.

WHERE'S BROWNING?—LET HIM STOP THIS UNCONSTITUTIONAL WORK.

Soon after the fact becoming known, a squad of investigation was sent to Mr. Cash's. They did not deny it, but said that they did not let them out; and when I told the good ladies that the dogs must be shot, their wrath was beyond comprehension. They were pets; This one was given to them by Uncle James, etc. Seeing I had no sympathy for either pets or gifts, they pitched into me rough-shod, telling me they had a negro wench who wanted to marry a Yankee, and I had better stay. I made no reply, but ordered the boys to take the dogs to camp, as I did not wish to shock their feelings by seeing the execution, and followed on, leaving them to vent their spite on the negroes, in the absence of Yankees.

Col. Griswell immediately passed a dog law, that all dogs, whether pets or otherwise, within five miles of his camp, should be shot; and the law took immediate effect. In two days thirty-two hounds were killed.

UNIONISM IN LA GRANGE.

This town, like all others in this region, has no Union sentiment, and the impudence of the people is unequalled; they will come with a bold face and ask for a pass out of the lines, or a guard for some onion patch, never dreaming but what it is their just due. You ask them to take the oath, and they bluster up and think it is very hard; can't do that; my brother or son is in the confederate army; my sympathies are all there; I promise, however, not to take up arms against you *while you are here*. This is common; though openly our enemies, and they will make no bones of telling us so, still they will unblushingly ask our protection and a pass to travel where they please, and they generally get it, too, I am sorry to say.

We have never treated them as foes except on the battle-field. When taken prisoners they are treated better than our own men, and what thanks do we get? What is their conduct in return? They hunt us with their negro hounds, shoot our men after they have given themselves up, tear up the railways and lie along the road in ambush to shoot those who may drop behind on the march. Citizens are not only knowing to this, but aid and feed them, hide them and help them off at our approach.

Gen. Thompson has called on the citizens of Mississippi to place a guerrilla at every road corner, to convey news of, and cut off, stragglers, &c. These are the people we are to treat kindly. They may abuse us, but we must not reply. This kind of policy is fast being played out. Gen. Logan has issued an order to the citizens of Jackson to take the oath or go South. "Bully for Logan," say the soldiers of this army. J. M. M.

The New Regiments.

[From the Springfield Journal, 17th.]

The governor is receiving a most prompt and hearty response to the new call for troops. From every part of the State come up the evidences that the people are thoroughly awake to the necessity of hurrying up the recruits. It is expected that the nine regiments will be filled up by the end of the month. Already upwards of a hundred companies have been tendered, and every day's mail brings letters to Adjutant General Fuller with additional offers. They are all accepted, but those which are first filled up will take precedence in the formation of the regiments. Recruiting officers will hurry up the business as fast as possible. Seven companies, all of them in a forward state towards completion, have already arrived at Camp Butler under the president's last call. Every day additional recruits are coming into camp. The work in this part of the State goes on bravely.

The Crops.

[From the Aurora Beacon, 17th.]

We had a conversation yesterday, with an agricultural gentleman, who has traveled extensively in Kane and DuPage counties, in relation to the crops. He states that the crops are now in very good condition, and if the rust,—which is encouraged by the present weather—does not make rapid progress, the average wheat crop hereabouts will be at least fifteen bushels to the acre. What our informant "doesn't know, isn't worth knowing" in these matters. He showed some very fine heads of winter wheat, which he had taken from east of the big woods with a splendid plump, solid berry. One very nice specimen was from the field of Fiddler, which must turn thirty bushels to the acre. Corn is doing exceedingly well.

How it May be Done.

The following advertisement appears in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Monday:

WANTED—A SUBSTITUTE—$25.—Being desirous of doing my part toward crushing the present unholy rebellion, and not being able to go myself, I will pay $25 for a substitute, who can have the bounty allowed by the government in addition. Call at my office, No. 42 West Third street, Cincinnati. E. A. THOMPSON.

FIRES ON THE SHORES OF LAKE HURON.—We are informed that extensive fires are raging all along the American shore of Lake Huron. Everything is so dry and parched in that region, that it is impossible to prevent the spread of the conflagration. Unless copious rains fall soon, great damage must result to the owners of land in that section.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE NEW DRAFTING LAW.

Calling Forth the Militia.

The following is a copy of the bill in relation to militia and volunteers as it passed both Houses:

A bill to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions, approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service may be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by command of the president. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the president is authorized in such cases to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrolment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President be and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, for a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also $25 as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he hereby is, authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose, for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be $50, one-half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a judge advocate general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, to whose office shall be returned, for revision, the records and proceedings of all the courts-martial and military commissions, and where a record shall be kept of all proceedings had thereupon. And no sentence of death, or imprisonment in the penitentiary, shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the president.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That there may be appointed by the president, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each army in the field, a judge advocate, with the rank pay, and emoluments, each of a major of cavalry, who shall perform the duties of judge advocate for the army to which they respectively belong, under the direction of the judge advocate general.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter all offenders in the army charged with offenses now punishable by a regimental or garrison court-martial shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offense, and order the punishment that shall be inflicted, and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to the brigade commander, who, upon the approval of the proceedings of such field officer, shall order the same to be executed: *Provided,* That the punishment in such cases be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial; *And provided, further,* That, in the event of there being no brigade commander, the proceedings as aforesaid shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all officers who have been mustered into the service of the United States as battalion adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry under the orders of the War Department, exceeding the number authorized by law, shall be paid as such for the time they were actually employed in the service of the United States, and that all such officers now in service, exceeding the number as aforesaid, shall be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the president be, and he is hereby, authorized to establish and organize army corps according to his discretion.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That each army corps shall have the following officers, and no more, attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof: one assistant adjutant-general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, and one assistant inspector-general, who shall bear, respectively, the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and who shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the President. Also three aids-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major, and two to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commande of the army corps. The senior officer of artillery in each army corps shall, in addition to his other duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at the headquarters of the corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the cavalry forces in the service of the United States shall hereafter be organized as follows: Each regiment of cavalry shall have one colonel, one lieut. colonel, three majors, one surgeon, one assistant surgeon, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two hospital stewards, one saddler sergeant, one time chief trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, and each regiment shall consist of twelve companies or troops, and each company or troop shall have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one supernumerary second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-eight privates; the regimental adjutants, the regimental quartermasters, and regimental commissaries, to be taken from their respective regiments: *Provided,* That vacancies caused by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular promotion.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That the president be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor or any military or naval service for which they may be competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the president may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid or comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in the first section of this act, he, his mother and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided,* That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent, shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife and children owe service or labor to some person, who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid or comfort.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay and rations now allowed by law to soldiers according to their respective grades: *Provided,* That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration, three dollars of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That the medical purveyors and storekeepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require, with security to be approved by him.

The Identical Flag.

All recollect the famous order issued by Gen. Dix, while Secretary of War—"If any man attempt to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Gen. Butler has obtained the identical flag which was hauled down from the peak of the revenue cutter McClelland, notwithstanding Gen. Dix's order, and also the confederate flag which was hoisted in its place, and forwarded them to Gen. Dix, with the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS July [illegible], 1862.

MY DEAR GENERAL—When I read your decisive and patriotic order, as Secretary of War, to "shoot on the spot whosoever should attempt to haul down the American flag," my heart bounded with joy. It was the first bold stroke in favor of the Union under the past administration.

It gives me therefore, redoubled pleasure more directly to testify my admiration by sending you the identical flag of the revenue cutter McClelland, which was the subject of that order, together with the confederate flag which was hoisted by traitor hands in its stead.

David Ritchie, a young Scotch sailor on board that boat, remaining true to his adopted country, when so many of her sons proved recreant, went on board the McClelland when she was being burned by the confederates, and brought off the flags.

His affidavit, which accompanies this, will give the details of the facts.

I doubt not that the Secretary of the Treasury will permit you to retain the flags, which could not be in better hands.

Believe me, general, most truly yours,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.
Major General John A. Dix.

☞ Correspondence found at New Orleans indicates that the traitor Twiggs, and his son-in-law A. C. Myers, designed to go into the rebellion at the time the former was appointed to the command in Texas, and that the appointment was made by Floyd or Buchanan, in consonance with that arrangement.

GEN. HINDMAN'S PROCLAMATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 24, 1862.

To the people of Arkansas:

The Yankee General Curtis is attempting to escape. His position is untenable. He is appalled by the dangers that surround him. In his terror he resorts to the desperate expedient of moving to the South along White River, trusting for supplies from the Mississippi by boats.

The supplies cannot ascend White River. We have already blown up one of his iron clad boats, crippled another, and can hold the river against his fleet. The question now is, shall his army reach the fleet below you; can you prevent him? The power is in your hands. The plan is not a secret. I proclaim it to you all. If it is not carried out the responsibility will rest on you. Take your gun in your hand, and ammunition. Every man of you mount your horse, or go afoot. Do not wait an hour. Lose no time in holding meetings. Move towards the enemy by the shortest road. Join the first company you overtake upon the march. Press upon the invaders from every direction. Attack him day and night. Kill his scouts and pickets. Kill his pilots and troops on the transports. Cut off his wagon trains. Lie in ambush and surprise his detachments. Shoot his mounted officers. Destroy every pound of meat and flour, every ear of corn and stack of fodder, oats and wheat that can fall into his hands; fell trees as thickly as in rafts on all the roads before him; burn everything and block up the fords; hang upon his front, flanks and rear, and make the ring of a pair of rifles and shot guns the accompaniment of every foot of his retreat, and let every man feel and know that this appeal is addressed to him specially, and that it is the appeal of a bleeding country to her sons for deliverance.

Our army in the field will do its part. Will you do yours?

Signed, T. C. HINDMAN, Major General.

FROM WHITE RIVER.

COL. FITCH WHIPS THE REBELS.

Large Number of Prisoners Taken.

GENERAL GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
GAYOSO HOUSE, MEMPHIS, July 12th, 1862.

The gunboat Connestoga, late from White River, but later from Vicksburg, arrived here from below last evening, bringing important dispatches to Gen. Grant from both places. The Conestoga left White River in the region of St. Charles on Sunday evening last, and thence went to Vicksburg, and then made Memphis after a safe trip as stated.

WHITE RIVER NEWS.

The troops at St. Charles under Brigadier Gen. G. N. Fitch, number about 2,300 men. They are in the midst of an enemy's country and surrounded by blood-thirsty guerrillas who avail every opportunity to pick off their soldiers. One regiment, which went to White River a few weeks ago with 900 men, can now muster but 300 fit for duty, so rapid have been the effects of sickness and the bullets of guerrillas. Unless reinforced or relieved and called home the command bids fair to fall an easy prey to the confederates, now known to be in the vicinity in no inconsiderable numbers.

A SKIRMISH WITH AN UNEXPECTED FOE.

On Sunday last, the 6th inst., Gen. Fitch in person, landed 400 of the 46th Indiana regiment at St. Charles, with a determination to pitch out into the country and learn for certain whether Gen. Curtis's force was actually in his vicinity. He marched his men eight miles in the interior, followed at a safe distance by Lieut. Col. Farrow, with about 400 of the 43d Indiana as a rear guard, to protect him from attack in that direction.

Gen. Fitch and his gallant Indianians were marching quietly along, almost ready to believe that even the guerrillas had deserted that particular portion of Arkansas, when they suddenly came upon the pickets of the enemy in such force as to lead to the supposition that the rebels were upon their front in goodly numbers. The Indianians, with the General at their head, charged upon and quickly drove in their pickets. They merely fled their muskets and made for tall timber on the "double quick." The Indianians followed close upon them and actually surprised a division of Gen. Hindman's army, composed of six regiments—perhaps not numbering more than 3,000, however—which they had no idea had had time to gain their position since the time last heard from in a different direction. The rebels, although surprised, were soon prepared for battle, and opened a heavy fire upon the advancing Indianians. This was returned with effect. Then commenced a general engagement which lasted for some hours, the rebels getting the advantage slightly and taking advantage of a momentary lull in the musketry, turning in a body and charging upon the flank of Gen. Fitch's force, the intention being to cut him off from a retreat and capture him. The movement was bravely met with the bayonet, and for a time the spartan band were apparently about to give way. But they rallied, made one of their own peculiar and desperate charges and repulsed the enemy. The confederates had returned to the charge a second time, and this time with a certainty of flanking their exhausted foe—when, just at the proper juncture the tramp of their rear guard under Lieut. Col. Farrow was heard. This inspired the 46th with new courage. They re-entered to the fight with renewed energies and gave battle against fearful odds with most daring and determined spirit. Then came Col. Farrow with his detachment of the 43d, and pitched in regardless of consequences to the succor and support of the wearied and nearly conquered 46th. By a successful maneuver, the enemy, instead of flanking the 46th, as was intended, was itself flanked, the ranks broken up, men scattered in dismay, and finally, after the fight had lasted three hours, fairly driven from the field of battle. The 800 Indianians soon occupied the rebel position, but were not out in numbers sufficient to make a pursuit prudent.

Thus, for the second time within the past two weeks, have the troops of Hindman been routed by the Union soldiers from the Hoosier State.

The rebel loss, so far as ascertained, in the skirmish of Sunday, was twenty-four killed, thirty wounded and about forty taken prisoners.

Gen. Fitch lost four men killed and three or four slightly wounded.

Had not Lieut. Col. Farrow come in with the reserve at the very moment he did, there is no knowing what might have been the results to Gen. Fitch. Upon one thing he had resolved however—and his men would have stood by him to the last—he would not be taken prisoner. He would fight until the last, and perish with his entire command before they would give up their position. Happily Lieut. Col. Farrow relieved them, and together the two forces put the enemy to flight.

Not knowing the force the enemy might have in the vicinity, and being fully convinced that he could penetrate into the interior no farther in that direction, Gen. Fitch ordered back his men, and after a short march of eight miles—sixteen in all—and three hours' hard fighting they were safely on board the transports before sunset. Considering they had no water during the whole time, excepting the little they could carry in their canteens from the river, this was a pretty hard and very fair Sunday's job.

GEN. FITCH RETALIATING.

It will be recollected that in a recent letter I stated that Gen. Fitch had captured seven of the prominent residents in the vicinity of St. Charles, and held them as hostages for the good behavior of guerrilla bands known to be on the river banks. For a time, after these men had been paraded upon the decks of the transports, dressed in federal uniforms and exposed to all the dangers of the common soldiers who kept them company, the rebels did not fire upon the steamers as they plied the stream above and below St. Charles. But subsequently from heedlessness or recklessness, or because they had not been made acquainted with the general's promise, some guerrillas fired upon the steamer Lexington last week, almost instantly killing her first engineer, who chanced to be sitting at an open port at the time. As good as his word the general immediately selected two of the most rabid rebel of the seven hostages, and hung them by the neck until dead, in sight of the Arkansas shore, and undoubtedly in view of their own neighbors and friends. It was a hard duty for a man of Gen. Fitch's humane nature to perform. But he had given his word of honor that he *would* do it, and he was not the man to swerve to the right or the left when duty called. Fair and timely warning had been given the people all along the shores of White River where the boats had been, that the men *would* be hung should another Union soldier be shot by them, and it is not for any man to say that the sacrifice was uncalled for and unmerited. After a few of their best men have suffered the death penalty, perhaps the country will be aroused to the necessity of at least aiding the Union forces to rid the vicinity of their cut-throats and midnight assassins.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

A messenger arrived from Gen. Fitch to Major-General Grant, last evening, representing that the condition of the former's force having entirely failed to find Gen. Curtis' whereabouts to relieve him with the barges of provisions and provender—needed his careful consideration. Gen. Fitch asked for orders. Should he send his men on shore, less than 2,300 in number, order the transports back to Memphis and push boldly for the interior, at the risk of being cut off and captured by Hindman? Or, should he come to Memphis with troops, convoys, barges, transports, &c., &c.? He was willing to risk the former. He only desired to know what he should consider his duty. Unless word should reach him in a from Gen. Grant, "within a reasonable space of time," he stated in his dispatches, his unalterable determination was to undertake to cross the Mississippi, find and reinforce Gen. Curtis, or perish in the attempt.

Two guns and men to work them, from co. A, Chicago light artillery, had arrived at St. Charles, to be added to Fitch's force, and he felt that if anybody could perform the task—if anybody could get into the interior and get out again alive—he could. If anybody must needs be sacrificed to the end that Gen. Curtis be found, he was ready to be led to that, and his brave men were ready and willing to follow him.

GEN. GRANT'S ORDER.

Orders were immediately issued by Gen. Grant recalling Gen. Fitch and his command to Memphis. The word will go down the river this morning. The Indiana boys have done all they could. The failure has been that there is not water enough in White River to float a gunboat, else Gen. Fitch had never been ordered home until Curtis's army had received needed relief.

A RUMORED FIGHT BETWEEN CURTIS' AND HINDMAN'S FORCES.

A report was in circulation here last evening, said by several to have been brought here by a well known citizen of Arkansas, to the effect that Curtis' forces had met those of Hindman in the interior some place east of Jacksonport, and that in a severe contest of several hours' duration the confederates had been worsted and Curtis had come off victorious, the loss on both sides in killed and wounded being immense. I give this as a rumor. It may be but of a piece with thousands of such stories which seem to vegetate here in Memphis as naturally as elephantine mosquitoes in the swamps of Arkansas.

FROM VICKSBURG.

A copy of the Grenada *Appeal* of the 8th inst. has found its way through both confederate and federal lines. It contains, among other exclusively Southern news, the following letter from Vicksburg:

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 6, 1862.

Forty-five days have now elapsed since the fleet of Lincoln made their appearance in the river below Vicksburg, and yet the city is no nearer in the possession of the enemy than it was before that time.

Soon after the fleet anchored below the city they summoned the city three times to surrender, and three times was the summons peremptorily rejected. Then they commenced shelling it, which has been kept up at intervals ever since. It is estimated that no less than 20,000 guns have been fired at the city and suburbs; yet only three soldiers and one woman have been killed, and two soldiers wounded. The damage sustained by buildings has not been more than one-twentieth part as great as might be supposed. The Rev. C. K. Marshall, who has been an eye-witness of all the siege, says that $10,000 would repair all the damages in this particular.

There is no doubt that the enemy are making an attempt to divorce Vicksburg from the river. Immediately in front of the city the Mississippi makes a bend in the shape of a horse-shoe—the angles extending west, or from the town. The distance across the nearest point—from the channel above to that below—is only three-quarters of a mile. The timber is of that heavy nature peculiar to the stream, while the soil is tough blue clay, exceedingly hard, and can be removed only with herculean labor. The Yankees have pressed between 4,000 and 5,000 negroes, belonging to planters of Madison and Jefferson parishes, La., and put them to work digging this canal. By this canal they expect to turn the channel of the river, and thus leave the city of Vicksburg alone in its glory. If they succeed in these expectations, of course it will give them the navigation of the Mississippi, but they will be baffled in securing this as a point from which to make forays into our State. They would be exceedingly gratified to see their hated flag unfurled from the dome of the capitol of the "rebel president's State."

The country immediately around Vicksburg is very rugged. It is cut up into fathomless ravines and almost perpendicular hills. So much is this the case that troops in large bodies cannot be maneuvered to any advantage; whilst there are hundreds of places where a regiment could not be dislodged by a brigade of assailants. This will account for the few men that have been lost in the bombardment, and this bombardment may continue to the end of time without increasing the casualties to a greater ratio.

All old steamboatmen know that the worst place in the river between Vicksburg and New Orleans is the "Hole-in-the-Wall." There it is wider and more shallow than at any other point, and in the latter part of July and August from eight to twelve feet of water is all that can ever be obtained in the series of channels thereabouts. As all of Lincoln's ocean war vessels and most of his gunboats draw from fifteen to twenty-five feet, it follows that they "haven't got long to stay here." The river is now falling at the rate of one foot per day, which will not only hasten their departure but seriously impede their canal across the Peninsula. SUBALTERN.

Jeff. Davis' address to the confederate soldiers, which I send you by telegraph, is also contained in the same number of the *Appeal.*

CHANGES OF COMMANDERS.

Gen. U. S. Grant received orders last evening to repair with his staff officers immediately to Corinth and report to Gen. Halleck. The order did not arrive until late in the day, but Gen. Grant was prompt, his arrangements were soon made and he was under way before ten o'clock last evening. Gen. Hovey has command of the western district of Tennessee in his absence, and Gen Thayer of the second division. Rumors are rife here as to the cause of Gen. Grant's sudden movement Corinthward. The most probable one is, that Gen. Halleck is about to visit home on a short respite, and *probably* Washington—and that he is about to turn his command over to Gen. Grant, in the interior. Some are willing to go so far as to say that Halleck is to be made Secretary of War, and that the present occupant of that distinguished position is to retire to private life. I give these as the rumors of the day. Their truth or falsity will be solved by time only.

Capt. Wilson McGunnegle, commander of the naval force at Memphis, and chief officer of the gunboat St. Louis, has asked to be relieved from active service, from ill health. Should his desires be satisfied, he will return to St. Louis, there to complete the labor he has so well commenced in finishing some gunboats on the stocks in that city. The captain's health is feeble, and his late rough experiences in the White River country have had their effect in rendering his disease—that of the lungs—somewhat more severe than before he left. Although the service will lose the aid of one of its most able, most daring, chivalric and gentlemanly officers, in acceding to the captain's wish; and although his officers and crew—who love him as a brother—will dread separation, it is to be hoped, to the end that his life may be spared, that the request of Capt. McGunnegle may be complied with immediately by the naval authorities. W.

THE SLAVES AND THE WAR.

The Necessity of an Immediate Alliance with the Slaves of the Rebels.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]
SEVEN PINES, Va., June 9, 1862.

To whatever of reason and justice sensible men have to justify this alliance, I unhesitatingly add the testimony of a quarter of a year's experience in our Peninsular war, that it is utterly impossible for us to subdue the rebels, without an alliance with their slaves.

We demonstrated before Manassas that we needed the aid of the slaves. The history of war does not present an example of such chronic ignorance of the enemy's strength and movements as we camped stolid under for six months, within ten miles of the foe. When they began to evacuate a cornfield, which only our thick ignorance had converted into a Sevastopol, we knew nothing of it. They marched away with cannon, wagons, food, baggage; everything—not leaving a dollar's worth of property behind—making a fruitless retreat. We knew nothing of it. A peddler from a New England State, driving a horse of the barebones breed, was the first man to enter the evacuated Manassas, and as he stood up in his wagon-front, gripping his clothes-line reins, was the first man to wonder at the puerile character of the school-yard dirt-works before which an army of over 200,000 men had been kept at bay. Nay, not kept at bay by the children's dirt-works—but by the consequences of an ignorance, which could not possibly have been nursed and maintained, had the right hand of brotherhood been stretched out to the negroes in Richmond, and had the president or commander-in-chief said: "Tell us what your war department does; where the rebel forces are; how many they are; and tell us this daily and you shall forever be free." Wells, Butterfield & Co. never ran a surer express between Buffalo and Albany than the underground military express that would have been run between Richmond and Washington on this initial alliance between the white Union men of the North and the black Union men of the South. Initial alliance! Why, we have every where been helpless without these blacks, or exposed to hap-hazard. Landed at Fort Monroe, and floundered through the main road up to Hampton and above it—where were we? Without maps, without guides. The country was a wilderness. We had not a scrap of survey as big as the hand, that showed the courses of the innumerable wood-roads that wound through it. The old coast survey chart of the soundings of the York and James Rivers, with the single turnpike to Yorktown, Williamsburg and Richmond, was the guide over which generals, compass in hand, guessed where this road led to—on what that debouched—where this would strike the Warwick River—and if that would give firm bottom to artillery. Where are the enemy? No one knew. It was safe to conclude that they were behind their line of defenses which stretched across the peninsula. Where are their defenses? No one knew, save that when we got to Yorktown we would find a part of them. The rest it was proposed to hunt on to. Forward! Oh, how must the Genius of rebellion have grinned, from her outlook, at the unguided wandering in an unmapped wilderness of an army of invasion! Maps! Useless works of the engineering art, when negroes, live maps, that could see, and walk, and talk, and point with the index finger—crowds of them—stood expectant within reach of our army, and hungered and thirsted to be employed to conduct us to the enemy by the driest and best paths—maps capable of leading us, with unerring certainty, through the woods to the lowest and weakest parts of the line of intrenchments the rebels had thrown up between the York and the James Rivers—aged maps, sold from plantation to plantation, through the Peninsula, and familiar from ancient coon-hunting, and still persistent night wandering, with every road and swamp in it, who, turning their backs upon those accursed cords of shovels and pickaxes docked at Fortress Monroe, and walking away from them with salvation speed, would have led our army right up to the places of weakness, and halting us in the wood, said to the commander, "Dis am de place, Massa, where de army of de Lord and freedom can burst fru, just as fru a garden fence. Gib 'em de bayonet, and leave de rest wid de Lord!" I knew 100,000 men in April last, who, under such guidance and such God-speed, would have stormed the gates of hell.

How self-evident it is that this alliance with the slaves would have saved the precious, time-wasting preparations to besiege Yorktown—have avoided the lazar-house curse of existence and toil on the Warwick River, and averted that slaughter of the innocents of the Vermont regiments at Lee's Mills, whom Ayer's steel gauntletted hands stretched over, and dripping with flames and shooting shot and shell, could scarcely pluck from the bloody ruin upon which imbecility had hung them. You, whose crape and tears date from the sacrificial day of Williamsburg, will it comfort you to know that our attack there in front was unnecessary—that roads circled the enemy's position—that slaves could have conducted us through them, and that by flank attacks we could have bagged or crushed the enemy we were pursuing. *There is no doubt whatever about this.* Unfortunately, there is just as little doubt that we had refused alliance to the slave. The retributions of our military error was terrible. Was it not just?

Crops in Illinois.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 18th.]

A gentleman who has traveled extensively in all Southern Illinois during the past three weeks, tells us that the wheat crop is generally very heavy, and that it is secured in the stack beyond further contingency. In some localities injury has been done by the fly, but for the most part the harvest is very heavy—never better. The breadth of land reaped is as great as in any former year.

Oats were damaged in many places by drouth, and will not give anything like a full crop. The corn is now most promising.

FROM THE SOUTH.

JEFF. DAVIS' CONGRATULATORY BULLETINS.

Rebel View of the Situation.

ADDRESS OF JEFF. DAVIS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

RICHMOND, July 5, 1862.

SOLDIERS: I congratulate you on the series of brilliant victories which under favor of Divine Providence you have lately won; and as the president of the confederate States I do hereby tender you the thanks of the country whose just cause you have so skillfully and heroically saved. Ten days ago an invading army, vastly superior to you in numbers and materials of war, closely beleaguered your capital, and vauntingly proclaimed its speedy conquest. You marched to attack the enemy in his intrenchments. With well directed movements and death-daring valor you charged upon him in his strong position, drove him from field to field over a distance of more than thirty-five miles, and, spite of his reinforcements, compelled him to seek shelter under cover of his gunboats, where he now lies, cowering before the army he so lately derided and threatened with entire subjugation. The fortitude with which you have borne the trials and privations, the gallantry with which you have entered into each successive battle, must have been witnessed to be fully appreciated; but a grateful people will not fail to recognize your needs, and bear you in loved remembrance. Well may it be said of you that you have done enough for glory; but duty to a suffering country and to the cause of constitutional liberty claims for you yet further efforts. Let it be your pride to relax in nothing which can promote your own future efficiency. Your own great object being to drive the invaders from your soil, carrying your standard beyond the outer boundaries of the confederacy, to wring from an unscrupulous foe the recognition which is the birthright of every independent community.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

JEFF. DAVIS' ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

[From the Mississippian.]

RICHMOND, July 4, 1862.

The last week, one of successive battles; terrible are casualties; but glorious for confederate arms; the enemy routed on every field; our army still pursuing him beyond pursuit, to which he retired to the cover of his gunboats on James River.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

AN IMPORTANT PRIZE.

Capture of the British Steamer Ann at the Mouth of Mobile Bay.

[From the N. Y. Times, 17th.]

The prize steamship Ann, of London, cut out from under the guns of Fort Morgan, at the mouth of Mobile bay, on June 29, arrived at this port yesterday. The Ann had run in during the night by the blockading fleet, as it was so dark that she could not be seen by our vessels. Lights had been kept burning on the fort all night, so she had no trouble in finding the channel. The next morning she was discovered by the Susquehanna, within a half mile of the fort, unloading her cargo into a rebel steamer alongside. The Susquehanna, accompanied by the Kanawa, then got under weigh and steamed within gunshot and opened fire on the strange steamer. The fire was returned by the fort and kept up on both sides. In the meantime the crew had deserted the strange steamer, as the shells from our vessels fell about her rather too thickly for safety. She was soon discovered to be adrift, and dropped down with the current about a mile, when the Kanawha was ordered to go in and bring her out, which she did in fine style, under a heavy fire from the fort. When the Ann was boarded by Acting Master Partridge from the Kanawha, she was found to be in a sinking condition, her injection pipe having been cut, and the kingston valve left open. The engine and fire-rooms were soon filled with water, but as she was built in four water-tight compartments, and the communication between them had not been opened, only one compartment was filled. Through the persevering efforts of the officers of the Susquehanna and the Kanawha, the leak was stopped and the water pumped out.

The Ann sailed from the mouth of Mobile Bay on the 4th inst., arrived at Key West the 7th, where she lay two days taking in coal and having some repairs effected. At five o'clock on the 9th, after taking in the mails, she sailed for this port. Her cargo consists of gunpowder, arms, cartridge-boxes, coffee, tea, paper, &c.

The Brigadier Jones.

We have already published the letter written by "Brigadier General George Wallace Jones, ex-minister," &c., to his "very noble and dear friend, Jefferson Davis, president," etc.; also, extracts from a letter to his fellow-traitor, D. A. Mahoney. Months after his letter to Jeff. Davis, he wrote a similar letter to Isaac E. Morse, of Louisiana—one of the very meanest of that class of which John Slidell is "the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely," who migrated from the free North to become a slaveholder and malignant traitor at the South. In that letter he says:

"I expect my successor, Allen A. Burton of Kentucky, every day, and will leave the next day after his arrival, being exceedingly anxious to return home to my family, my sons having left them to come down South to fight for the maintenance of the constitution, the laws, and the rights of the people of the South, *as I intend to do if required to fight at all*, and it be possible for me to leave my family and my private affairs, now almost in a ruined state, in consequence of the crisis. Great God! what a calamity civil war will be to my country! None of you there who have not been eye witnesses to such an evil can tell. I have seen nothing else for the last year, and dread the horrible consequences to my hitherto prosperous, peaceful and happy country.

"*If your friend Douglas* had died on the day before the meeting of the Charleston Convention, or if such Southerners as yourself, Stephens, Johnson, *et al.*, had not stood by him in that convention, all now would have been peace and prosperity, unity and happiness. I wondered often that such men as you, Dodge (A. C.), &c., could not see into Douglas' unprincipled and ambitious schemes, and drop him before you did, as I did."

And yet this brigadier—this carpet knight—talks about representing the State of Iowa in Congress.

If Iowa hesitates long about driving this small potato traitor from her borders, her people are not the men we take them to be.

Wisconsin.

Gov. Salomon has apportioned the State into five districts, for the purpose of raising the five new regiments called for in response to the recent call of the president, as follows:

1. Racine, Kenosha, Waukesha, Walworth, Jefferson, Rock and Green.
2. Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Washington, Sheboygan, Dodge and Jefferson.
3. Dane, Columbia, Sauk, Marquette, Waushara, Iowa and La Fayette.
4. Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Calumet, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door, Brown, Outagamie, Oconto, Waupaca, Shawanaw, Portage, Wood and Marathon.
5. Grant, Crawford, Richland, Vernon, Juneau, Adams, La Crosse, and the counties to the north not already mentioned.

We understand that Gov. Salomon has tendered the coloncy for the first district to Hon. Wm. L. Utley of Racine, late adjutant general of the State; and that in the second district it will be given to Hon. Chas. Larrabee, late major of the 5th regiment.

THE DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* enumerates the following, as a portion of the defenses of Washington: Fort Greble, 15 guns; Fort Carroll and redoubt, 14 guns; Fort Snyder, 6 guns; Fort Stanton, 16 guns; Fort Ricketts, 4 guns; Fort Good Hope, 4 guns; Fort Baker, 7 guns; Fort Davis, 6 guns; Fort Dupont, 6 guns; Fort Meigs, 10 guns; Fort Mahem, 8 guns; Fort Lincoln, 13 guns; Fort Thayer, 4 guns; Fort Saratoga, 6 guns; Fort Bunker Hill, 8 guns; Fort Slemmer, 3 guns; Fort Totten and redoubt, 14 guns; Fort Slocum, 10 guns; Fort Massachusetts, 10 guns; Fort DeRussey, 7 guns; Fort Pennsylvania, 12 guns; Fort Gaines, 4 guns; Fort Ripley, 6 guns; Fort Alexander, 7 guns; Fort Franklin, 6 guns; Batteries Vermont, 3 guns; Martin Scott, 1 gun; Cameron, 2 guns. Total, 211 guns.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE TERRAPINS.—Never was there a chief magistrate more perplexed and annoyed than is Mr. Lincoln (writes a correspondent), and never has there been one more misrepresented, for his goodness of heart prompts him to assume the responsibilities of others, and to indirectly sanction by his silence opinions ascribed to him without any foundation in truth. A few evenings since, he remarked to a visitor that a lot of terrapins had been sent to him as a present from Norfolk; "But," said he, "they looked so uncomfortable that I had them taken down to the river and turned loose." "You don't relish good eating, then, Mr. President?" "Yes I do," replied honest old Abe, "when I have time to enjoy it, and nothing to bother me, but now-a-days I only have time to browse where I can get a chance."

WHERE ARE THE CROWS?—We see it stated in many of our exchanges—especially from the East—that the crows have entirely disappeared. The question arises, where are they? Who can tell? Has not gunpowder something to do with it? It is well known that crows very much dislike the smell of gunpowder.

AN ENGLISH PROPOSITION.—It is proposed in England to have the Government make the telegraph a national institution, like the post office, and connect the two, having a telegraph station in every post office.

POPULATION OF SPRINGFIELD.—The population of Springfield, by the census just taken, foots up 10,769—the females exceed the males by 69.

STREET RAILROADS IN DETROIT.—Horse rail roads are to be built immediately in Detroit, fare five cents. The first line will run through Jefferson Avenue.

MAINE.—James G. Blaine, editor of the Kennebec *Journal*, has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the third district of Maine.

Strength and Position of the Rebel Army at Richmond.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes that during his trip to the recent battle-field he had an interview with Dr. Weisel and Lieut. Minier, both of the rebel army. They intimated that the army at Richmond numbers over 200,000 at this time. In the recent battle they acknowledge a loss of 30,000. They state that Stonewall Jackson, who was not even wounded in the recent battle, has moved down, with Stewart's brigade, and occupies Sandy Point between the Chickahominy and James Rivers, below our army. Johnston and Magruder are above. Their intention is to throw up entrenchments on the river banks for the purpose of harrassing our gunboats and transports, and then make a sortie against our army.

☞ The Springfield *Journal* states that from 15,000 to 20,000 bales of cotton, of good staple, will be sent from Illinois to market this year.

☞ Parson Brownlow thinks that a regular old-fashioned orthodox *hell* is just the place for the East Tennessee rebels.

Sales of Illinois Cattle in New York this Week.

Sam Shuester bought three droves at Albany; 91 Illinois 6¾ cwt. steers sold at 7¾c ℔—75 of English, 7 cwt. Illinois steers, sold at hardly 8c; 61 of Walzall sold at $4.80 gross, to go East. Sam thinks that places west of Albany will be very unhealthy this week for New Yorkers.

Read & Bloomer, 74 of Geo. W. Reed's mixed Illinois stock, from 5 to 11 cwt., fair steers and coarse oxen, sell at 7@8c ℔.

Murray & Glover sell on their own account a drove of fine Illinois steers, av. 7 cwt., at strong 7¾c. This is a drove that Henry Westheimer bought of Shaul.

Haring & Miller, 64 Illinois steers, av. 6¾ cwt., sold on their own account at 7½@8c ℔.

T. C. Eastman & Bro., 126 of Joel & George Lalby's good Illinois steers, estimated at 7¾ cwt. net average; will sell at over 8c ℔.

S. G. Woodruff & Bro., 75 very good Illinois steers, estimated 7¾ cwt. av.; sell at 8@8½c ℔. This lot averaged $62.

Ulery & Carey, 150 of Crow & Ulery's Illinois steers, fair to good quality, rather light, av. 7¾ cwt.; sell at 7¾@8½c.

Gillett & Toffey, 78 Illinois steers, held out last week, av. 7¾ cwt., and sell at hardly 8c ℔, and Mr. Toffey thinks, notwithstanding the advance, that the drove would have sold for as much money last week.

Henry Myers, 90 of W. W. Merton's good Illinois steers, av. 7¾ cwt.; sell at 8@8½c ℔, and a few at 8¾c.

H. R. Smith & Co., 144 good, prime, fat Illinois steers, av. 7¾ cwt., and sold at 8@8½c, 66 of them on the Jersey side.

Joseph H. Williams, 70 of the best of Phil. McCaffrey's drove of good Illinois steers, cost him over 8c ℔, and sell at 8@8½c.

Harris & Coddington, 116 Illinois steers, estimated by owner (Thompson) at 7 cwt., hard to sell at 8c ℔ upon that average.

Beach & Bray, 82 fair Illinois steers, sold at 8c on 7 cwt., for Metcalf.

Wheeler & Toed, 140 of George Reed's Illinois cattle of good quality, and 7¾ cwt.; are selling at 8@8½c ℔, which is ½c better than last week.

Ben. Westheimer, 63 Illinois steers, of W. S. Allen, av. 6¾ cwt., and not quite 8c ℔. 80 good Illinois steers, of Buckles, av. 7¾ cwt. and sell at 8c ℔.

A. M. Allerton, 123 very good Illinois steers, owned by Allerton Konkle & Co., estimated at 8 cwt., av. selling at 8@8½c ℔.

Sherman & Barnes, 104 Illinois distillers, owned by Allerton & McPherson, estimated at 6¾ cwt., av. selling at 7½@8c ℔.

John A. Merritt sells John T. Alexander's drove of 130 fair Illinois steers, estimated at 7¾ cwt., at 7½@8c, and he thinks not ½c advance on prices last week.

J. C. & W. W. Hoag, 140 Illinois steers for Capt. Hutchinson—70 mixed, 6¾ cwt. av., sold at $40@$61, and av. over $50; 70, that weighed over 1,230 lbs at Chicago, are estimated at 7 cwt. here, and sell at 8@8½c, average over $56.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 5,871.

Quotations: $3.62½@3.75 ℔ cwt., live weight, for corn-fed hogs, and $3.25@3.37½ for distillery fed, are Henry D. Grant's quotations to-day. This is a very strong advance since last report, for a July market, and at this all are sold as fast as they can be yarded. The advance is owing, of course, to the short supply; that is, short compared with previous weeks; though it would seem to a stranger that 1,000 hogs a day ought to satisfy any Christian city, without counting out 30,000 Jews.

Geo. W. Dorman reports the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live weight.	Dead weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	3¾@ c.	4¾@4¾c.
Second quality corn fed	3½@3¾c.	4½@4¾c.
First quality, small size, fat and prime, for market butchers	3¾@3¾c.	4¾@4¾c.
Large size still-fed, fat	3½@3¾c.	4 @4½c.
Second quality still-fed	3½@3¾c.	4 @4½c.

Miscellaneous.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the Hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.
☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor, on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st, New York, (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.) [jy10-wly]

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There is no Stock or Guaranty Fund to
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But all the surplus is ANNUALLY credited to the Policy Holders as dividends, in proportion to the premium they pay. It combines
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Its Assets being nearly
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And its dividends averaging
50 Per Cent. Per Annum,
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Of the assured, thus aiding them to pay their annual premiums.
Application may be made to
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GENERAL AGENTS, CHICAGO,
Or to the following Local Agents in Illinois:
H. Everly, Bloomington; J. Phillips, Princeton; J. R. Preston, [illegible]; J. Augustine, Mendota; J. Short, Galesburg; John Dale, Kankakee; N. McBride, Morris; N. B. Bristol, Ottawa; E. R. Steele, Waukegan; Anson Sperry, Marengo.
[jy10-r26-1wd1stp-ltw]

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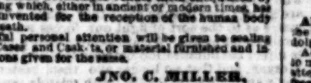
CRANE, BREED & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
May be obtained at
Cairo, Ill., of J. C. Miller,
At the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, corner of Sixth street and Commercial avenue.

The invaluable qualities of these Burial Cases and Caskets for ORDINARY INTERMENT, for TRANSPORTATION and PRESERVATION are now universally acknowledged. They PROTECT the remains of the deceased from Water, Vermin or other intrusion. Future removal, should it ever be desired, may be accomplished without inconvenience. A delay of days or weeks awaiting the arrival of absent friends, is entirely practicable. Bodies may be carried to any part of the globe at any season of the year, with perfect safety. They are moreover a very ornamental article [illegible]. These advantages render them unequalled by anything which, either in ancient or modern times, has been invented for the reception of the human body after death.
Careful personal attention will be given to sealing these Cases and Caskets, or material furnished and instructions given for the same.
JNO. C. MILLER,
jy10-a77-4tw Commercial Hotel, Cairo, Ill.

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ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

THE HORRID BARBARITY OF THE SOUTH [illegible]

AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY.
Fall Term opens August 28th.
[illegible] G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois.

Dry Goods.
SPRING, 1862.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of
DOMESTICS,
Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, [illegible], Fancy Goods, Woolens,
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Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the season, we can offer [illegible] inducements to the trade. [illegible]
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STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
22 Market Street.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap5-wly

Lead and Oil Works.
CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD
AND LITHARGE,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box [illegible]
fe8-wly E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 Lake street, Chicago.
je13 s156-w1

Sewing Machines.
FLORENCE
FLORENCE
FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Salesroom 124 Lake Street.
Salesroom 124 Lake Street.
Salesroom 124 Lake Street.
There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine,
One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,
One that will run for years without [illegible] being out of repair; one that is Noiseless and [illegible] motion; also, that makes the stitch [illegible] on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machines of the
Florence Sewing Machine Company,
Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public, and unhesitatingly say they are the [illegible] in the WORLD, [illegible]. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, [illegible] advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, [illegible]
W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt.
my6-p93-wly 124 Lake street, Chicago.

Eagle Works.
EAGLE WORKS
Manufacturing Company.
DO YOU WANT
STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS,
PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS,
PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS,
PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS,
PATENT STAMP MILLS,
—FOR—
Pike's Peak or Lake Superior.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS,
With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc., etc.
Saw Mills, Flouring Mills,
And Machinery of all descriptions.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
P. W. GATES, President,
CHICAGO, ILL.
N.B.—Agents wanted everywhere.

Medicinal.
DR. N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR of Lung and Female diseases, may be consulted at his Rooms at the Sherman House, on Fridays [illegible]

To the Nervous and Consumptive [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.
[illegible]
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
[illegible]

Legal Notices.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]
Dated the 28th day of July, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]
Dated the 1st day of July, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago [illegible]
Chicago, June 23d, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By [illegible]
Dated the 8th day of July, 1862.

Dry Goods.

SPRING, 1862.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

Are now offering a large and attractive assortment of

DOMESTICS,

Prints, Ginghams, De Laines, [illegible] Fancy Goods, Woolens,

And a choice selection of

DRESS GOODS.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can [illegible] inducements to the trade. We will guarantee prices to be as low [illegible] in this market [illegible] invite all close buyers to a careful examination [illegible] before purchasing.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

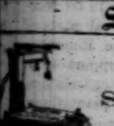
Bags and Sacks.

ORDERS FILLED FOR BAGS AND SACKS Of every description. Printed with New and Appropriate Brands, AT FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 22 Market Street. SIMEON FARWELL.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, Bar and Sheet Lead, LINSEED OIL, SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Scales.



FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES! OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 Lake street, Chicago.

Sewing Machines.

FLORENCE

FLORENCE

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Salesroom 124 Lake Street.

Salesroom 124 Lake Street.

Salesroom 124 Lake Street.

[illegible] is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Sewing Machine, [illegible] that is Simple, Strong and Reliable, [illegible] Florence Sewing Machine Company [illegible]

W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt. 124 Lake street, Chicago.

Eagle Works.

EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Company. DO YOU WANT STEAM ENGINES OR BOILERS, PATENT SUGAR CANE MILLS, PATENT STEAM COIL EVAPORATORS, PATENT FIRE EVAPORATORS, PATENT STAMP MILLS, FOR Pike's Peak or Lake Superior. SEND FOR CIRCULARS, With Cuts and Descriptions, Prices, etc. Saw Mills, Flouring Mills, And Machinery of all description. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. P. W. GATES, President, CHICAGO, ILL. Agents wanted everywhere.

Medicinal.

N. S. DODGE, PROFESSOR [illegible]

[illegible] the Nervous and Consumptive [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, &c., [illegible]

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY [illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]

[illegible] The best [illegible]

[illegible] Batchelor [illegible]

[illegible] Care, Dr. [illegible]

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache [illegible]

Dr. James, formerly of [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder, [illegible] D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, New York.

P—T—1860—X.—Drake's Plantation BITTERS [illegible] P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

To the Nervous of both sexes. [illegible] REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, [illegible] Brooklyn, New York.

DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, DR. ANDRE. Of the Faculty of Medicine, of Paris [illegible] DRS. ANDRE & STRATFORD, Chicago, [illegible] Office 124 South Clark street.

Dr. Frankin Chavett's Uterine [illegible]

HYGIEO-THERAPEUTIC RETREAT. Established for the treatment of Chronic Diseases. [illegible] JUSTIN HAYES, M.D.

BE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier [illegible]

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA [illegible] WESTERN LINIMENT, [illegible] W. HUTCHINGS, [illegible]

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, [illegible]

Female Diseases, &c., [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. [illegible]

SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! SARGENT'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR! THE GREAT Standard Remedy. [illegible] Household is Safe Without It. [illegible] Healing Qualities, [illegible] Washington Street, Chicago. J. W. SARGENT & CO., [illegible]

Important to Females.—Dr. Cheeseman's [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!! [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

MECHANICS' SAVING BANK OF CHICAGO. No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water. This Institution will receive sums of Money of any amount from Mechanics, Laborers, Business Men and others, and interest will be allowed when left for a specified time. Buy and sell Coin and Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Exchange on New York, Boston, and England, Ireland, France, Germany, and all parts of Europe. CHAS. E. BOGGS, President. L. E. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

BANKING HOUSE OF CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO., Corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill., Transacts a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. H. CHAPIN, President. M. D. BUCHANAN, Cashier. H. Chapin, South Bend Branch, John B. Howe, Lima Branch, Bank of the State of Indiana; A. B. Judson, Mishawaka, Ind.; C. T. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Tolman Wheeler, do.; Hiram Wheeler, do.

WILLARD & MAXWELL, Stock Brockers, New York, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD, At the Board of Brokers, NO. 36 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. E. K. WILLARD. GEO. L. MAXWELL.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 42 South Clark-st., Chicago, DEALERS IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE, Stocks, Bank Notes, Land Warrants, Specie, &c., &c. Deposits received. Collections promptly made. Drafts on Ireland, France and Germany, for sale in sums to suit. DRAW ON READ, DREXEL & Co., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

H. DOOLITTLE, Banker and DEALER IN EXCHANGE, No. 40 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention given to Collections.

WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Coin, Bank Notes and Land Warrants, No. 1 Clark street, corner of South Water. Special attention given to Collections throughout the Northwest. Accounts solicited, and interest allowed on special Deposits.

A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 44 Exchange Place, New York. Orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, Bonds, Treasury Notes, &c., executed promptly and satisfactorily.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & WHITEHOUSE, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE. Having leased the office recently occupied by the "Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co." are prepared to do a general Banking, Exchange and Collection Business. Deposits received, and advances made upon shipments or produce in store.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN AGENCY AT CHICAGO, is prepared to do a General Banking Business, Buying and Selling Eastern and Sterling Exchange, Discounting PRODUCE BILLS based on shipments, making ADVANCES ON STORAGE RECEIPTS, Re-payable in CHICAGO, or at other points, Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

GILMAN, SON & CO., BANKERS, No. 47 Exchange Place, New York. Particular attention devoted to Western business. WESTERN REFERENCES.—Chapin, Wheeler & Co., Chicago, Illinois; Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank, Milwaukee; State Bank of Iowa and Branches; State Savings Association, St. Louis.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY. CAPITAL..........$500,000. HENRY FARNAM, Pres't. E. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't. L. J. GAGE, Cashier. This Institution will Discount Paper, buy and sell Exchange and Coin, and receive money on deposit, pay interest thereon when left a specified period, will receive money for accumulation, when left for a terms of years; and receive and execute Trusts from Courts, Corporations, Individuals and Estates. Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. DIRECTORS: J. H. Dunham, James Goodwin, Henry Farnam, John P. Foster, D. R. Holt, H. H. Magie, P. L. Yoe, W. E. Doggett, A. H. Burley, F. B. Cooley, C. H. McCormick, T. D. Gilbert, E. A. Smith.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE. BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c. No. 2 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this [illegible] day of May, A. D. 1861. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK. FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Money to Loan.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO City Property or upon Improved Farms in Illinois, in sums to suit. Inquire at 28 South Water street, Room No. 3, Aiken's Building (up-stairs), adjoining Board of Trade. G. B. COOK.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in the city of Chicago, or on farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 80 Dearborn st., Room No. 8.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Terms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 128 Lake st.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with myself, in the transaction of a General Commission Business, Messrs. GEO. A. GIBBS and DAVID BUEL, under the name and style of Jos. H. Tucker & Co. Chicago, July 15, 1862. JOSEPH H. TUCKER.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-partnership under the name and style of Jno. Clark & Co., for the transaction of an extensive Commission business, over Galena Freight Depot, corner Dearborn and North Water sts. P. O. Box 604. Cash advances on consignments on Produce in store, bills of lading and shipments East. JNO. CLARK. JNO. H. MARSHALL. PAUL JONES. Chicago, May 1st, 1862.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. — We, the undersigned, have this day entered into a Co-Partnership, under the style and firm name of KELLOGG & GRAY, For the purpose of dealing in Coal of all kinds. Chicago, May 1st, 1862. A. R. KELLOGG. C. W. GRAY.

Educational.

NORTH WESTERN PHONETIC INSTITUTE, Room No. 12 Sherman's Building, 114 Dearborn Street. POST OFFICE BOX 4090, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Principals—Geo. Buckley, Elias Colbert, Fred. Taverner. Verbatim Reports and Abstracts of Sermons, Law Cases, Public Meetings, &c., at reasonable prices. Phonography taught in twelve lessons. Terms—In class, $5. Private tuition, $10. Books, $1. During this week and next, Mr. BUCKLEY will be in attendance at the office from 12 to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M., for the purpose of giving information and making preliminary arrangements for classes.

AURORA INSTITUTE AND CLARK SEMINARY. Fall Term opens August 25th. It is one of the most successful schools in the West, and fully entitled to the large patronage it has received. It has a large and able corps of teachers, and is located in one of the healthiest and most pleasant towns in Illinois. The standard of scholarship is high, the buildings the largest of the kind in the State. The female department under special educational supervision. Expenses very from $120 to $200 per year, according to the studies. Liberal discount to clergymen. For Circulars address Rev. G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Illinois.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with Military Instruction and Drill. WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, at FULTON, ILL., on the Mississippi River, will open its second year, August 28, 1862, with regular Collegiate, Academic and Primary Classes. The College has a corps of twelve experienced teachers, [illegible] Circulars address D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS.—The Board [illegible] H. DICKINSON. Lake Forest, Ill., July 3, 1862.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Abel Emma miss	Allen Mary mrs
Andrews Lydia mrs	Alexander A mrs
Andrews Lizzie miss	Adler Emilie miss
Alexander J mrs	Armstrong mrs

B

Baker S M mrs	Boyle M E miss
Baker Nelly miss	Brass H Thos mrs
Baker Delphine P miss	Bradshaw J mrs
Bandell Maria miss	Brecklee Mary miss
Banks Ellen miss	Brush H H mrs
Baldwin J E miss	Brooks Chas S mrs
Ball Mary E miss	Brown Geo A mrs
Barkes Jenny miss	Brahtron Jas mrs
Bartholomew Mollie miss	Brusted Nellie mrs
Barrit miss	Brown P M mrs
Beebe M A mrs	Brown Margaret miss 2
Bell Emma miss	Brown Jane miss
Bellows Lydia O miss	Brown Eunice mrs
Bean Marian miss	Brown Sarah D mrs
Bevier Wm E mrs	Bullwinkle C T mrs
Berry A miss	Baer Mary mrs
Bemis C S E mrs	Bunce Margaret miss
Beasley Geo E mrs	Burns M A Miss
Berry Bridget miss 2	Burns Ellen miss
Bingle mrs	Burns Elizabeth mrs
Blodget M W miss	Barnes B M miss
Black Wm P mrs	Burne Eliza mrs
Blakslee S W mrs	Bushnell Isabella miss
Booth Isabella miss	Bush Emeline mrs
Bousaine A miss	Butterfield Harriet mrs
Benfield E J mrs	

C

Cady Georgie L miss	Clark Victoria miss 2
Cullace Mary A miss	Clark Wm A mrs
Campbell Hattie mrs	Chaleneer Emma J miss
Campbell Emma J mrs	Collins E D miss
Canfield Mollie miss	Colton Edward mrs
Cameron Catharine miss	Cofey John mrs
Casey Johanah miss	Cook mrs
Castilla Molly miss	Cook Augusta miss
Case L P mrs	Conell Wm mrs
Case Letticia miss	Considine Huse mrs
Case F C mrs	Corlord Eleanor miss
Casey Mary mrs	Corrigan Bridget miss
Champion Clara miss	Crosbey J W mrs
Chamberlain R E mrs	Cronin Mary miss
Collins Elizabeth mrs	Crofts Mary A miss
Chester Henry mrs	Crandal Sarah mrs
Church Mary miss	Crowley Mary mrs
Compton Henry mrs	Craven Mary miss
Clifford Lydia mrs	

D

Davis Myra D miss	Dickson J D mrs
Davis Martha miss	De orgin Adell miss
Davis Gertrude M miss	Dencher Julish mrs
Davis Caroline	Dotey Jennie miss
Davis Emeline miss	Doyle Margret miss
Davis Martha miss	Dowling Patrick mrs
Davison Julia mrs	Dusenbury Susannah mrs
Darby Emely A mrs	Dicke mrs
Davy Ellen W mrs	Dunston Lydia A miss
Denning Affa W miss	Daverney Ann mrs
Devlin A miss	Drury Mary miss
Dickey Lena miss	

E

Edwards Albert G mrs	Ellingwood Maria mrs
Egan Anne mrs	Eyles Lizzie miss

F

Faul Mary E mrs	Fleming Mary H miss
Farnard R J mrs	Flanegan Mary miss
Fields Margret mrs	Flynn Maurice mrs
Finch Lizzie miss	Forsaith C A mrs
Field S C mrs	Fuller Levi mrs
Fitzgerald Anna mrs	Fuller Katie miss
Flynn Mary mrs	

G

Gallagher Peter mrs	Goodnow Wm mrs
Galloway Eugenia miss	Goodman Helen M mrs
Gleason Hanah	Gray Nellie miss
Gilbert Louise P mrs	Graham Allice miss
Gillick Ann mrs	Granger Martha mrs
Gillespie A mrs	Goodheart Julia miss
Gilsman Margaret miss	Granger Nellie miss
Galliher Ellen	Griffith Jennie miss
Goodale Ada S miss	Gregory Catharine mrs
Goodrich S W mrs	

H

Hagerty Hannah miss	Hendricks Elizabeth mrs
Halsted Bella miss	Hemmey B mrs
Hampson Kate M mrs	Higgins Celina Anna
Hanna Gertrude miss	Hickox J R mrs
Hampson Lydia A mrs	Higgins Mary E mrs
Hamilton H mrs	Holmes Gertrude miss
Hamilton Emma Y miss	Holmes B N miss
Harris Susanna mrs	Holland Mattie miss
Harrison Martha mrs	Hollard A Madame
Harvey Belle mrs	Hodge Mary J mrs
Harmon Mary Ann miss	Horton Medora miss
Hawn Samuel K mrs	Hopking Horace mrs
Hayes Lydia A miss	Hourigan Mary mrs
Hank Carrie miss	Howard Christina miss
Hadigan Anna and Della misses	Hosmer Ella M miss
	Hughes Kate miss

J

Jameson C D mrs	Jordan Honora mrs
Jackson Susan miss	Jones Lucy mrs
Jackson Lucretia mrs	Johnson Caroline
Jackson Eliza C	Johnson M S mrs

K

Keddy Eliza mrs	Kilford Catherine
Kemp Betsy miss	Kemp Mary miss
Kelley Bridget	Kooney Eliza A miss
King Lucia B	

L

Lenagan Hana miss	Linn Mary mrs
Larkin Elizabeth miss	Loan Mary
Lang Nellie miss	Lowry Mary mrs
Lamb Mary H miss	Look Sallie mrs
Lace E E mrs	Loucks Peter O mrs
Lewis Mary miss	Lyons Althia mrs
Lennox Mary miss	Lyon Eliza mrs
Little miss	

M

Magill L D mrs	Mills Bell miss
Malone C V miss	Miner Minnie miss
Maddens Maria miss	Monck Richd H mrs
Mackey Albert G mrs	Morgan A E mrs
Mills Lucinda mrs	Moulton Sarah mrs
Martin Lucy miss	Moses mrs
Mason Ira miss	Morran Ellen mrs
Mateon Emma miss	Moore Rebecca miss
Maxwell Emely A mrs	Moore Kate mrs
Maynor Jenny miss	Moore Jessie E mrs
Mead C B mrs	Moore Margaret mrs
Meek Annie miss	Moore mrs
Mitchell Marietta miss	Murphy Emma B mrs
Murphy Hanna miss	

Mc

McBride Mary mrs	McMallen Margret mrs
McElhose Mary A mis	McGreavy Jane miss
McDonald Katy mrs	McKay mrs
McGraw Hugh mrs	McMullen Julia mrs
McPherson L A mrs	McNolty Cathrine miss

N

Nason Lizzie C miss	Nugent Bridget miss
Nash Johanah	Noyes Georgia miss
Noble Lizzie J miss	Nitter Ira mrs
Norton Myron mrs	

O

Osborne Sarah M mrs	O'Donnell Ellen mrs
Osborne Georgie miss	O'Mally Sarah E miss
O'Brien Margaret miss	O'Neill Fannie miss
O'Brien Mary mrs	O'Neill Bridgett mrs
O'Callaghan Julia miss	

P

Palmer Nellie M miss	Phillips Anna mrs
Palmer Juliette R	Pinkerton Isabella miss
Parker Caroline miss	Pearce Sarah miss
Parker Ellen A mrs	Pearce Margret E mrs
Parsons Nellie mrs	Pearce Eliza mrs
Partridge Elleanora mrs	Pearce Ann mrs
Patch Addie E miss	Pursell Mary Mrs
Patrick Rebecca miss	Pratt Pridella mrs
Peterson Mary miss	Prentice Eliza A miss
Phelps Clarissa mrs	Price Elena miss
Phelps Sarah mrs	

Q

Quackenbush Eliza mrs

R

Ranson Clementina mrs	Roberts Hattie S mrs
Rankin Jane miss	Robb Lizzie miss
Rapp Cathrine miss	Roark Mary miss
Renolds Katy miss	Roark Ellen miss
Rea Bridget	Rodgers Sarah miss
Reardon Cathrine	Rose Julia A mrs
Reed Jennie L mrs	Russell Carrie W miss
Read Jennie B mrs	Ruger Del J mrs
Richmond Susan mrs	Rue mrs
Richards Ann mrs	Ryan mrs
Rising Ruth miss	Ryan Mary mrs
Riley Ann mrs	Ryan Bridget miss
Robb Lizzie miss	Ryan Mary
Rogers Mary miss	

S

Safford Mary mrs	Simmons Edwd mrs
Sawyer S A mrs	Sloan E J mrs
Solomon Emma miss	Spurds Sally mrs
Seymour Jennie mrs	Spurds Hanah
Shaw Elizabeth mrs	Spicer Mary Jane mrs
Shedd Eliza mrs	Speakman Margret mrs
Shannon Kate miss	Spear Josephine miss
Sheldon Hattie miss	Stafford Ellen Ames mrs
Shepherd S J mrs 2	Stevenson Mary A mrs
Stanley Lizzie miss	Stevens mrs
Snider Libbie miss	Stevens B miss
Stickels Cecelia A mrs 2	Stewart Lizzie A miss
Sims Sarah miss	Sterling miss
Slocy Emma L miss	Sturtevant Nellie B miss
Smker E T miss	Stocking Lucy mrs
Skinner Bessie miss	Sullivan Margret J miss
Skerritt John mrs	Sykes Anny M mrs
Sly Lucy A	Stewart Rufus mrs
Sly Lucy miss	Summer Mary miss

T

Taylor Elizabeth mrs	Thompson Sarah P mrs
Thomas John B mrs	Thomas Anna mrs
Thayer Marcia A mrs	Towner Louisa miss
Tillotson Damie mrs	Todd Chas B mrs
Thayer Sylvester mrs	Turnbull Ann

U

Underhill Saml mrs

V

VanVost Sarah mrs

W

Wallace Laura mrs	Wise M A mrs
Walker Frank miss	Wilder Caroline miss
Wallace Margret A	Wildman Miles mrs
Walker Henry H mrs	Wilner A mrs
Walker Emma	Wicker Nancy M mrs
Watson Margret mrs	Winslow Laura S mrs
Ward Julia miss	Wilson Matilda R mrs
Warner Ella miss	Wilson Mary mrs
Webb Josephine mrs	Wilson Mattie R miss
Webber Mary E mrs	Wilson Frances J mrs
Wersing Anna miss	Woodbury Nellie mrs
Webster Fanny miss	Woodworth Maria miss
Weaphy Mary C	Woodruff Mary mrs
Whipple Elra B mrs	Woodruff Mary miss
Whitaker Sarah miss	Wooley A M mrs
Winchell Ann E mrs	Wroe Francis mrs
Willard Ephraim mrs	Woodman T mrs

Y

Yocum Sylvia mrs	Yorner Bridget miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Austin & Gilbert	Atwater J W	Adams W A capt
Anderson Alex 2	Austin J S	Anthony Eaton
Ashwood Chas	Afey John	Adler S E
Aulthman C & Co	Andrews Wm	

B

Biers Wm	Baker T C	Bentley Albert
Blair M C	Bell Geo	Barton A R W
Barnes L H	Baxter Geo	Blatheswick N
Beanbeem Mark	Bliss Geo H	Billings A M
Blodget Mr	Bacon P W	Barkalow B B
Beckett Wm A	Barkhousen Fred	Barclay Robt
Blake W D	Brass Frank	Ballou Emory dr
Blyler Wm	Bacon F W	Burke Martin
Bawler John	Barry Richard	Beaubien T O
Baldwin John A	Barry Rowe	Brecher Morris
Beckwith John	Bentley B H	Bossalea L T
Beasley Joseph	Bapet Ferdinand	Bart L H
Bee Joseph	Babcock Emmet	Brown Lyman
Babbitt John H	Bale S J	Burk Wm
Bartlett John K dr	Bates David	Bostwick W F
Barcroft Joseph	Becket Danl	Burbank Wm
Bertram John	Betts P H	Boyle Wm
Baldwin J C & co	Bartlett Chas B	Brown I W capt
Bebb J H	Bemus & Johnson	Booth Joseph H
Blodgett J B	Blackburn A	Bosworth Chas
Beery Henry	Beckwith A S	Bowen Joseph
Benedict H H	Bennett Allen T	Butler John
Bliss H W	Badger A B	Buckingham J S
Bunnell Isiah	Brown David	Bucknell H
Brown Isaac	Bryant G R capt	Brien G S
Butler James R	Burkman C V	Bradley J W
Buckley James	Bunnam Thos	Bradshaw Thos
Brown J W	Butler E O	Boyden G I
Byrnes James	Burke G B	Burpee Geo W
Buck Isaac N	Buckley J A	Boyce S L
Butler J	Buck & Prudfoot	Botsford E W
Brainard Ira S	Buford Tate & co	Burnham E W
Bradford J M	Bedwell A I	Boundage Elias
Brown I W	Brown Orville	Brown Edmund
Benson F W	Brainard B W	Brown Geo
Button Harvey	Budole & co	Barnham E N
Burdick H S	Bowers Henry	Brooks Danl V 2

C

Casey A L	Clark E G	Crumb Silas F
Casey & Hancock	Corbey Edwd	Crum F W
Corey Abner	Cudworth D	Cole Fred
Covey A B	Carroll Patrick	Crowley Stephen
Chapin L W	Camp F J	Collins R R capt
Casey Wilford	Chapel Peter A	Corbett R [illegible]
Cumley L	Clark Chas E	Covey E F
	Chadbourne Joseph	Crawford Edwd

C (continued)

Carthy Michael	Carpenter B C	Costalo E S
Cardwell Wm	Collie Andrew	Cooper Edwd
Chase Wm C	Cadey A co	Coffee Danl
Chapel Wm	Cosgrove John	Crowley Danl
Chase W W Brev	Colton John	Cullen Patrick
Caulfield W B	Cramer Jno W	Corbin P W
Caulfield W A	Corcoran John	Colt Philip
Chatterton W R	Cutler Jas B	Corkeran Matt
Clapp John	Cross J D	Conley Matt
Cahill Joseph	Coll J H	Considine Wm
Clark John M	Curtis Sam H 4	Calves W J
Campbell J capt	Cromwell J	Creston W capt
Colbeck James	Curran James	Cunningham Mich
Clark Jas W	Crawford J M	Cook W & E
Campbell Jas M	Carver Henry	Cochran John C
Childs J B	Aiken Howard	Carlsmith G H
Caber J H	Cogan H B	Colem Pat
Chapman H	Coles Henry A	Cooper capt
Champlain H S	Coffin R	Copeland Oscar
Carson Henry	Conder T	Curtis Patrick
Clark Geo H	Cushman Geo	Cone Patrick
Carey T	Culbertson J B	Crosse C W
Chadwick S R 2	Cook Alphaus	

D

Davis Wm P	Dockstader J	Daton S
Dunlap Walter	Dean Jas C dr	Dugo Francis
Dikes Wm	Dewany John	Dingley Simon
Davitt Wm	Duke John A	Dalbe Sandford
Dow Wm K	Donnelly John	Demming R C
Davis Walter	Dove John	Dougherty B F
Daley W	Dunn John	Doom D H
Davenport W H	Douglas John	Dunn Danl
Davis Wm	Doolin Jas	Dunn Chas W
Davidson W C	Dunham Henry	Duane Patrick
Doherty Wm	Degolyer H G	Dunn C S & co
Dowry Thomas	Dunham G R	Davis Price
Depuy L M	Dunlap Geo & co	Dixon Chris
Dunning Lewis	Don G J	Dolle Patrick
Dawley J C	Darby Thos	Duggy Chas
Davenport L E S	Dunn G H & co	Doulin Patrick
Dunning J S rev	Dunlap Geo & co	Day Addison
Davidson Jas M	Divine S D	Davy Barnard
Dutcher Jas H	Denman T A	Drake bros

E

Ellis C C	Ebey Geo capt	Eagan John T
Emerson & co	Edmonds Thos	Evans Willie
Elwood Chas	Everts H H	Eaton M T
Emerson S & A	Edwards J S rev	Eastman M
Ellis Samuel B		

F

Ford & White	Feeney Tho W	Fitch J S
Fabs & Bush	Furness Geo W	Furbeck John
Fox Albert	Fellows T O	Furse John D
Fisk C W	Fountain Thos	Flint W & J G
Flemming Peter	Fitzsimons Thos	Fidler Wm
Foote Edwin	Fleming H M	Ferhua W A
Fitch E M	Farnsworth J O	Fiske W O
Farwell Steve T	Fenton Jas	Fisher W W
Farley Frank	Fourrier J	Fiddick W & J
Fitzpatrick F B	Foley Jas	Fairfield W W
Foster Thos	Ford Jas	Foley Lake
Fleming Geo	Fonar J B	Ferris L W capt
Foote Thaddeus	Fannin Jas	Frisbie M L
Felton Geo	Farwell J H	

G

Greele S S	Goodsmith Wm	Goold E G
Green John S 4	Gerubry J	Gainan E W 2
Gallagher John J	Gray H G 2	Greely D M
Goodrich Jno T	Goodman Hugo	Gaddin Chas
Gensler S	Ginnis Geo J	Gallup Cyrus
Goodman W E	Garbutt G W	Griswold Chas
Grant Wm	Gillick Geo W	Gibbons Patrick
Good Water L	Garland Thos C	Grainger All Beut
Gage Lloyd	George Thos S	Green Noah
Goggin Michael	Garlin Geo	Goodwin A K dr
Grim Milton	Goodme Geo H	Geary Owen
Gallagher L	Green P A	Gotham A S
Goodman J	Gibbs Frank	Grebble Alfred
Green J	Gee Samuel	Gay O V
Griffin Jas H	Granger Ransom	Green A H
Glenn Hugh		

H

Herbert C T & F	Hill David	Harry E J
Hogan Mich	Hodson capt	Hawkins R A
Honahoan Wm	Hogan Patrick	Halstead Frank
Hamard W B	Hough Peter	Hawns Sam
Hunter Wm	Hobar Jerome	Haldisty Thos
Hickey Wm	Hunter Nelson B	Hemmingway G
Hynes Wm	Hulling A	Hall G B
Hooker Wm	Holden N	Harrison Theo
Hill Wm	Holley Allen 2	Haslin Thos
Hudson Wm	Hughes Andrew	Hammond H L
Hunt Wm	Higgins & Fafor	Harrison Henry
Homer Jno MD 2	Hutchins & co	Heath Harry
Hofford John	Hibbard, Wilson & co	Henshaw J G
Holt J		Hateley James
Howard J M 2	Higgins & Rice	Hardy J A
Hitchcock J C	Hammond & Hale	Hawk J W
Hunter James	Hemmenway G G	Herkimer J D
Holcomb Ira	Harris & bro	Hackett John
Hege James C	Hall A T	Haloran John
Humphrey J O	Heath A	Hanson John
Howard J J	Harris O H	Harigon John
Howes James	Hawkins B F	Hageman Jno H
Hyde J H	Hendrin Byron L	Heaton John
Hill V P	Hack Peter	Harris Woodbury B
Hill Horace C	Hassle Pat	Hennessy Wm
Huntington H	Hayes F	Haynes W F
Hollhan Thos	Herbert Patrick	Harrison Wm C
Holt capt T A	Henry Chas	Hebard Wm C
Heusey Geo W	Hanscom Chas capt	Heartly Wm
Hotchkiss S C	Hoys Chas	Headstrom Leon
Hueston S J	Hews Daniel	Hampton Lap
Howley S F	Hawks Day B dr	Hendershop A W
Higgins E	Hand E	Hearn Mich
Hunter Edward	Harris E H 2	Hagwood mr
Horning Robt H	Hale E	
Hoode Edmond	Heyder Edward	Hand Lewis B
Hinman R W capt		

I

Inglis N capt 2	Enright Patrick	Inglis E A
Isham J R		

J

Jackson Robt	Jennings Joseph	Johnson Francis
Jackson Theo	Jefferson Luther	Johnson Geo 2
Jackson Henry C	or Hiram	Johnson Joseph
Jackson Henry	Jewell Jas	Johnson John S
James Jas	Jeannerett John	Johnson Leonard B
James Joseph T	Jones Edwin E	Jordan John
Jacques Wm	Jones Thos L	Joyce Patrick
Janson Henry	Jones James	Joslyn A J rev
Jagger E L rev	Johnson, Farnsworth & co	Judd S E
Jennings Simon		Judd D W
Jamison J W		

K

Kilver Geo	Kelley Joseph	King Geo A
Kating Mich	Kline John P	King Patrick
Kilroy Jno	Knapp James G	Kelly Peter
Kelle John	Kenworthy Jas D	Keith A D
Kennedy John M	Kendig J J	Kilts Alexander
Keiber John D	Kelly J K	Killen & Blum
Kelley John	Kimball G F	

L

Leonard J & co	Lighthall John	Little Chas
Lees F H Rev	Lee James W	Lewis Chancey
Lord Moses	Laning J Rev	Lamb Peter
Long M	Lyons James M	Loverman C B
Lewis L C & co	Lamb H W	Lipscomb C
Locke Louis C	Luce H A	Lathrop P M
Lynch M S	Lion Geo	Little Charly
Leyman L C	Lane Timothy	Lewis Chas
Lacey Wm capt	Lunn Felix	Lucas A J
Lanning W J	Levy Frederick	Lynn Alex
Lacey W capt	Loomis F C	Locke B W
Lent W H	Lamb Ralph	Lee A N
Locke W A	Lowell D A	Lewis A A
Lennan John	Lynch Daniel	Lighthall N J
Lyon Joseph M	Leach D C	Leonard A W
Lakin D B	Lints David C	Lamon A T
Lalor John	Loftus Pat	Lord N M
Loftus John	Lelling C	Lamb & Brown
Lomax John	Leigh Jas B	

M

Make Jas	Marsh Sam T	Miller W B
Martin Jno 3	May Samuel	Miller L C
Matwill Wm	Medle E H	Murphy Jas
Merrick W F	Mahan Robt	Middaugh H C
Marshall Wm	Mack C W	More Henry
Mattheson W	Meany Philip	Mole Henry 2
Madison & B	Marther & Barclay	Murphy Thos
Marks Lewis		Morse T R
Mann M L	Melick Abram	Murphy Geo
Merrill L G	Magill Wm	Moore Geo H
Mehan Matthew	Mitchell John	Moody Thos
Mally John	Murray Jno	Morris Saml P
Mann Pho	Maloney Jno	Moore capt
Maiston Jos P	Mulveal John	Mowry Spencer
Matthews Jos	Moloney Jno L	Moore Stephen
Maddock John	Murry Jno W	Morley capt F A
Merrill J H	Murphy Jno P	Montgomery R
Marsh Volney A 2	Montgomery J	Morse Ezekiel 5
Marsh H	Miller John	Moody E B 4
May Horatio	Miller Wm	Mallinger E P
Martin Thos	Mason Wm	Murphy P H
Mollehan Thos	Milber H	Mills Rael
Mercy Thos	Mills Martin H	Moran Dominick
Martin W J	Mitchell M E	Mooney P
Marsh Geo M	Mulaney M	Murphy R T
Mattingly Geo	Murray Lewis	Morrison Albt
Mann Theodore		Mournier & co
Mackey A G		

Mc

McArdle Jno	McFarland J F	McVeer Robt
McAuley Jno	McKinnon Jas	McRae Saml
McCarthy Jno P	McCarty J B	McGrath Danl
McCampbell Jno	McCall Henry	McCarty Dennis
McLean Wm	McGrane Hugh	McEnerny Patk
McDonald Wm	McDonald G W	McDermott Patk
McHatch mr	McCabe John	McCarthy C V
McDermott M	McKinnis Thos	Maginis Patk J
McNamara Mike	McLain Thos	McLean Chas C
McCarthy M	McKay Gilbert	McGroth B 2
McConvill L 2	McWayne capt L	McEwen & Quaybe
McIntyre Jno	McGuire Steph	
McIntire J capt 3	McCarthy capt F	McKenzie Alex
McCollimer J E 2	McArmond D	McLane R L
McGowry J M	McCloud E C	

N

Norris John O	Norton Chas E	Nicholas Maro
Neal & co	Nichol Edwd	Northrup W C
Nelson A L F	Nugent Edwd	Nangle John 2
Nichols & Malcom	Nisley Samuel	Nicholson John
	Nichols Saml B	Newcomb Jno C
Norton, Robb & co	Nichols F S	Nevan Jno
	Nolan Thos H	Nash J
Nelson Peter J	Norton Horace 3	Norton Jas
Napier capt	Nixon Henry	Newell & co
Nichols Chas W	Norton M & C	

O

Owens Richard	O'Brien E	O'Neil C E
Odell Saml	O'Brien Wm	O'Neil Henery
Ovaitt Bemon	O'Connell R	O'Rourke B
Olmstead L	O'Grady Patrick	O'Reilly Eugene
Oaky Wm	O'Mara mr	

P

Porter Carter	Piersons James	Powers Robt
Perine, Lytle & Shaw	Purron J C	Peters R
Pendleton & Berrick	Penneger James	Pierce E W rev
	Pellum Zachart	Parkinson D
Parsons, Bay & co	Pierce E Parker	Phillips Dan
	Pugh H H	Perkins dr
Parson & co	Powers Herman	Parshall Chas
Parker Miles	Prentice H G	Pomeroy Charles Carroll
Pollock Wm	Parkhurst H K	
Perree Wm	Peck Geo	Pipkin Charles
Peak Wm J	Pratt T	Phelan Patrick
Prendergast Wm Jno J	Pearson G	Pendleton Phil
	Phillipps Thos	
Powell Wm D	Powers Geo K	Palmer Albert
Poolman Joseph	Payne T S	Palmer H K
Pomley Jno B	Phillips Thos	Perkins H P
Peck Joe F	Pake Fred	Palmtre Anson
Pike Eugene S	Pratt S C	Perrin Henry
Parliman Jno O	Pike Robt	Payne & Corman
Phillipps J H	Phillipps C B	Phillips N A
	Patterson Elias	Pinney Aaron

Q

Quinn Peter 2	Quinlon Timothy

R

Rear & Bro	Robinson James	Rhodes S L D
Reynolds W H	Read J C	Rodman Silas
Richardson Wm	Rielly James	Rowe F
Raymond Lewis	Roe James	Rumage S S
Rowe Lucien	Rising Henry	Rutherford Saml
Reed Lawrence	Rass B H	Regan Frank J
Ranney Martin B	Rogers Hugh T	Robinson Edgar
Ryan Laurence	Robinson H	Rutherford Patrick
Ross mr	Ricardson T H	Ring Paul B
Robbins N S	Rucker Timothy	Ross Chas
Russell Wm K		Reynolds prof
Ricod Wm	Rourt Geo H	Royn Pat
Robbins W W	Riley Geo	Roblan Roblan
Runk W T 2	Roynon Henry A	Rose Chas 2
Reilly Jno	Royson G C	Rarney Chas
Rempley Jno	Ready Thaddeus	Rockwell Chas W
Robertson Jno	Robinson G F 2	Riley A W 2
Ralph Joseph	Ridgway Sam'l	Rawson Danl G
Rudolph Joseph	Rane Frank	Richard Geo F
Rice James	Ruston Geo	Read D J

S

Savage J C	Summers [illegible]	Stabb G L S
Smith L P & C M	Seaman E D	Smith Geo P
Sweet & Crain	Shaffer E D	Stocking Terry
Story L	Showers E C	Satterley Geo
Stapleton W A	Shire W	Smith Franklin
Smith King	Shoecraft Geo	Smith F B
Strater W	Seaman Thos	Seemoore Saml
Sturtevant W Henry	Sealy Henry	Stevens E B
Sampson W Jcapt	Sayles J W	Snider F J
Smith Wm	Shaw Jacob	Simonds Saml
Sullivan Wm	Sharp Jno C	Simonds E
Stead Wm H	Scott W D	Stone E M
Stevens W B	Smith & co	Stanbick Edwd
Swanton Wm	Smith & co	Stockard D F
Steer L M W	Stanley Jos	Stevens David
Sullivan M C	Stone J	Sullivan Patrick
Smith L D	Stebins J B & C	Stevens W
Straight O	Sullivan J T	Stone Hiram
Sims Martin	Stanton Jas F	Spencer R
Stewald Joseph	Smith Jas	Smith C L & co
Stone John S	Sleight J	Sweet Benj
Stockwell Jno A	Stewart Jas	Skinner N A
Sidebottom Jno	Sussan Jas	Stalley Andrew
Shepard Geo	Sussman Jas F	Spencer E R
Smith Michael	Stetchler J A	Stowell N
Scovers P	Singer Horace	Stowell N H
Sexton Philip	Smith H N	Sesper Allen
Shepard C Jay	Swain Henry	Smith Andrew
Safford Chas	Smith E D	Smith Archer
Scoville Robt 2	Stevens Hatton	Gill

T

Thayer Albert 2	Tappert Robt	Trumal J W
Taylor John	Tyrell T J	Thomas J
Templeton A	Tyrell F G	Tucker Jos
Thompson & co	Tucker [illegible]	Turner Jos C
Taylor Benj	Tyrrell S	Thompson J A
Talmadge E A	Tripp Gideon W	Tait Geo W
Thompson & Kay	Thompson B	Thompson W P
Thomas Chas	Thurber T	Turney Wm P
Thompson Peter	Thompson H F	Turney Wm C
Tooley Patrick	Thompson capt J	Todd Wm mr
Thompson Chas	Talbot Jas	Turner W K

Terry A A	Trice Jas T	Taylor Wm L
Thompson R	Turner Jno C	Tousley L P
Treat Ellery D	Thompson Jas	Thompson E

V

Valentine Lord	Vickery I R	Vedor Geo
Vose John	Van Schaick G	Van Vleck D
Vandike Milton	Verdy Geo	Van Anthers
Varner John		

W

Warwick N R	Wedding James	Wierson Fred
Wilcox L H capt	Whitcher J W	Woolcott Geo H
Ward Alson	Webster J M 2	Wiley Thos
Wescott capt	White W H capt	Winterington J
Walker Chas M	Walsh Wm	Woodworth J
Wheeler C C	Wood Billy	Willard J L
Ward Edwd	Wheeler W H	Wight Jas E
Westmoreland Miles	Warren Wm rev	Wilcox Joseph
Wheelock Ed W	Wells W A	Wilson John
Waldry H E T	Wells W H	Williams Joseph
Walker Geo H	Warren Mike	Wiggers John F
Wells Thadeus	Welsh Markes	Williams John
Webster H N	Wells mr	Williams Jno P 2
White Hugh L	Walter L & co	Willey John A
Westcott E F	White mr	Wallenten Wm
Wells James M	Windhill bros	Woodward W
Waldian J	Wilcox & co	Woodson W T
Waldo J	Williamson Alex	Woods Frank M
Walden Jas	Williams C T	Wilson Morton
Whiteall J D W Heut	Whitney F	Wines L
	Wilson C A	Watson & Williams
Wait J O	Wood R L & co	
Weber J	Woods E L	

Y

Yoctan John	Younglove Geo D 2

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J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

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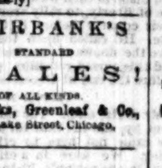

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If you have bad digestion, *Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.*

If you have a fullness in stomach after eating, *Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.*

If you feel weak or debilitated, *Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.*

If you feel low spirited, *Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.*

If you have a bad breath, *Try one Bottle of Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic.*

LYNN, MASS., June 15th, 1862.

DR. SCHENCK: Dear Sir—I meant to call on you when you was last in Boston to make an acknowledgement to you for the great good I have derived from the use of your Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I called on you in May last. I thought I had consumption; but you said it was liver complaint and dyspepsia, and recommended the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. I suppose you have forgotten me; but I will try to explain my case, and I think you will recollect me. I had to wait some time for my turn. Your rooms were full. I got to sleep on the sofa; I felt so dull that when I would sit down in the day time I would fall to sleep; but could not sleep at night. I think if I had not come to you I would have been in my grave by this time. Now I will try and relate how I was then, and how I am now, and if it can be of use to you, you may publish it.

For three years before I came to you I had a pain in my right side and shoulder blades, low spirited, bowels costive, skin yellow, tongue coated, breath bad, appetite all gone. I think I could go a week without eating and not be hungry, and if I did eat it would fill me full of wind. I would often get nervous spells at night, and think I could not live until morning; I have a little cough, and have spit a quart of blood at a time. That is the way I was until you examined me, that I had consumption. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Sea Weed Tonic and three boxes of Mandrake Pills, and they have cured me. I feel like a new man; but it is no wonder I feel sick. The pills took right hold of my liver and the first week everything appeared alive in my stomach. For the first few days I think I was full of worms; but in a few days things started, and no one would believe what quantity of black bile, slime and corruption passed my bowels, but I am now all right. No one knows the effect of that Sea Weed Tonic: it is a good medicine, and it lifting up the appetite. [illegible] the world will.

I do not believe you will know me, for I am so changed, but I am bound to see you the next time you come to Boston. As I said before, I am now a well man. My skin is as clear and tongue as clean as yours. I have gained seventeen pounds in flesh, and as solid as that; I can eat as much as any one man in Lynn. I am in the shoe business and everybody knows me in and around Lynn, I am well known in Boston and New York. I am only too glad to know about you and your medicine, and suppose I have been the means of selling many dollars worth. Yours respectfully, JAMES T. JONES.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Principal Office is at 39 North 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should be addressed. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, each One Dollar per bottle, or Five Dollars per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. The Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake st., Chicago, Wholesale Agents.

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Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS. Warranted for Five Years. The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week. Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y. WHOLESALE DEPOTS. 87 Fulton street.......New York. 43 Lake street.......Chicago. WHOLESALE AGENTS. Henry Tolman & Co.......Boston, Mass. W. F. Colburn.......Cincinnati, O. Balmer & Weber.......St. Louis, Mo. James Bellak.......Philadelphia. A. Couse.......Detroit, Mich. Ph. P. Werlein.......New Orleans. A. & S. Nordheimer.......Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States, but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies, and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held. At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others. We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design. Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada. Address either GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y. GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago. Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Water Coolers.

WATER COOLERS. I HAVE FEW OVAL WATER COOLERS On hand, which will be sold very cheap to close them out. Any one wanting a cheap Cooler should call at 225 Lake Street. STOVES AND TIN WARE At 225 LAKE STREET. A great improvement in Refrigerators is the VENTILATED PALACE. FOR SALE AT 225 LAKE STREET. It is more convenient than any other Ventilated Refrigerator, and will do the work better with less Ice.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 4148. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 139 South Water-st., CHICAGO. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description, 157 South Water Street. 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is the largest and Best Arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suits of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished for families and large travelling parties, and the House will continue to be kept as a first class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS. IGNATZ HERZOG, 164 Lake street. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS. PAPER HANGERS, ETC, ETC. No. 104 Clark Street, Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c. Warehouse, No. 251 South Water st. WILLIAM LITTLE. GEO. A. SACKETT.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business is STRICTLY and EXCLUSIVELY Commission. JAS. H. TUCKER. GEO. A. GIBBS. DAVID BUEL.

JACOB J. PERES & CO., Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Cotton Factors, Sugar Brokers, and Wholesale Grocers, 129 Main street, (Webster Block,) Memphis, Tenn. Liberal advances made on consignments.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 40 State street, Chicago. N. B.—In the fruit trade we invite correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the style of packages, and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouses, 228 South Water street, and Wabash and Franklin sts., Chicago. Post Office Box 3687. WM. B. HIBBARD. T. WARRINER. W. W. BALL.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN, for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAPPLEYE & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street, Chicago.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—197 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. P. L. UNDERWOOD. S. L. UNDERWOOD. BEN W. UNDERWOOD.

WADSWORTH, TURLAY & Co. PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 278 SOUTH WATER STREET. We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water Streets. Advances made on consignments.

CHAMPION & TODD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Wholesale Dealers in Green and Dried Fruits, No. 167 South Water street, Chicago. E. C. CHAMPION. JAMES TODD.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 180 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN. J. R. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c. from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip. 6 Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WILLIAM R. STONE, General Produce Commission Merchant, No. 5 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water sts. P. O. Box 6288, Chicago, Ill. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building. C. T. WHEELER. A. E. NEELY. B. F. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour Provisions and Produce of all kinds. FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON. E. H. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark. OLIVER H. LEE. CHARLES H. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 124 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. Refer to—Sturges, Buckingham & Co. Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 41 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 122 South Water street, Chicago.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts., No. 2 up stairs, Chicago. A. S. CHADBOURNE. C. F. WETHERBE.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6057, Chicago. F. H. BALL. F. W. BURBANK. F. BALL. GEO. F. COLE.

MORSE & YARWOOD, (LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 SOUTH WATER STREET, Aiken's Building. Business confined strictly to Commission. ALBERT MORSE. N. S. YARWOOD.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 128 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and all other commission merchandise. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS. O. E. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 226, 228 and 230 South Water street. ALBERT E. NEELY. BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE. WM. T. WINDIATE. EDWARD F. LAWRENCE.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 215½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT. G. W. UPDIKE. E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 6 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. F. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1821. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY. JAS. E. WOODWORTH.

HEWES & BRAUNS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Wigwam Building, Market street, Chicago, Ill. N. W. HEWES. L. BRAUNS.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 139 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES—Cooley, Farwell & Co., C. G. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL. SIMEON FARWELL.

Roofing Materials.

ROOFING! ROOFING! ROOFING!!! BARRETT, POWELL & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS And Dealers in Roofing Material and Coal Tar. We are prepared to take contracts for Roofing in any portion of the Northwest, or furnish Material with directions for use. BARRETT'S ROOFING Has stood a twelve years test in Chicago, and is used in all first class buildings. Office No. 3 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Coal and Wood.

LEMUEL CRAWFORD DEALER IN Chippewa and Briar Hill COAL by the CARGO. Manufacturer and dealer in MILL AND FOUNDRY PIG IRON. Office No. 2 Johnson's Marble Block, River street [illegible] CLEVELAND, Ohio.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET. Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut, ALSO, CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Fresh Malt [illegible] 2 Board of Trade Building.

War Claims.

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claims Bureau," and Pension Office, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., are almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates and certificates for Pay due deceased soldiers. There is the closest Watchfulness maintained in the West, and parties who wish their business promptly and efficiently attended to can have it done by applying to them.

ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 2 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. [illegible] Refers by permission—Hon. E. A. Holmes, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY MONEY, BACK PAY, Etc.—Branch House of Bell & Green's Washington National Claim Agency, No. 104 Lake street. Post Office Box 3977, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES—His Excellency A. LINCOLN, President United States; Hon. Richard Yates, Gov. [illegible] Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor Ill. Both recommend their agency to the country agents. JULIAN KUNE, Agt.

TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The undersigned, appointed by the President to investigate and determine all claims against the War Department accruing at Cairo prior to April 1, 1862, hereby give notice that they are in session at Cairo, and that all persons holding such claims, and all other persons interested, are invited to present their claims, with the evidence by which they are sustained, at the office of the Commission, in the Bank building, in Cairo without delay. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, STEPHEN T. LOGAN, Com'rs. C. A. DANA. THOMAS MEANS, Solicitor. Cairo, June 24, 1862.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims against the Government promptly collected. Discharged soldiers going to their papers can receive their back pay by return mail, less our fees, which will be $1.00. Orders on the Paymaster promptly collected and the money furnished. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 40 Clark street.

CARR BROTHERS, ILLINOIS BRANCH HOUSE OF "The National Claim Agency" Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C., Knight's Block, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago. Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND PATENTS. NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for prosecuting claims if not recovered. To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required. Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency," P. O. Box 4081. REFER TO Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven, Esq.; John A. Nichols, Esq.; Messrs. G. H. & L. Laflin & Co.; Messrs. Hollister & Wilkins; Messrs. Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.

THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEERS OFFICERS will do better in purchasing Equipments, Swords, Belts, Sashes, Bugles, Shoulder Straps, Pistols, &c., at E. R. BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street (up-stairs), than anywhere else. Reference: Officers of the Anderson Rifles and 60th Regiment. The best goods, lowest prices, and easiest terms. Remember the place, No. 20 Clark street, (up-stairs), over the United States Express Office.

Vermin Exterminators.

THE HORRID BARBARITY OF THE SOUTH is only equalled by the seductive and destroying powers of the Lightning Fly Killer. It is rendered attractive to Flies, and kills instantly. You will see them dead and dying within five minutes. Darken all the windows but one, and there place the Fly Killer. Every Fly will find it in the course of the day, and die. Remember, it is the Lightning Fly Killer that does this. Nothing else will do it.

THE DEAD-SHOT FOR BEDBUGS is certain and immediate death to these noxious pests. It breaks up their nests, destroys their eggs, and is a besom of destruction to all that venture near. Both articles for sale by J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, and dealers generally.

To Destroy—Rats, Roaches, &c.
To Destroy—Mice, Moles and Ants.
To Destroy—Bed Bugs.
To Destroy—Moths in Furs, Clothes, &c.
To Destroy—Mosquitoes and Fleas.
To Destroy—Insects on Plants and Fowls.
To Destroy—Insects on Animals, &c.
To Destroy—Every form and species of Vermin.

The "ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN." "Free from Poisons." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats do not die on premises." "They come out of their holes to die."

Sold Everywhere—by All WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS in the large cities, and by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, STOREKEEPERS and RETAILERS generally, in all Country Towns and Villages in the UNITED STATES.

FULLER & FINCH, Principal Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above. Or address direct—[or for Prices, Terms, &c.] to HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT—No. 482 Broadway, New York.

Fire Works.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, Childrens' Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, FIRE WORKS of all kinds. 1,000 boxes FIRE CRACKERS, 500,000 No. 1 TORPEDOES, FLAGS OF ALL SIZES, Toy Cannon, Fire Cracker Pistols. Headquarters for all kinds of FISHING TACKLE. Orders respectfully solicited. NO. 138 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. ESTATE OF WILLIAM VAN ANTWERP, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have fixed upon a term of the County Court of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County and State aforesaid, on the Third Monday of August next, being the eighteenth day thereof, for the purpose of settling and adjusting all claims against the Estate of William Van Antwerp, late of Warren County, and State of New Jersey, deceased. All persons having claims against the same are notified and requested to attend then and there, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased. Chicago, Ill., July 3d, A. D. 1862.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, &c., will, in pursuance with the powers in a Deed of Trust dated August 1st, 1860, executed by Charlotte Burns and Charles H. Burns, her husband, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, Lot three (3), in Block fifteen (15), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half and the west half of the north east quarter of Section seventeen (17), in Township thirty-nine (39), North Range fourteen (14), east of Third Principal Meridian, in said City of Chicago. Said sale to be made on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee, &c. Chicago, June 19th, 1862.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the said Court, at the July Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in said County, for the purpose of hearing and adjusting all claims and demands against the estate, when and where all persons having such claims are requested to present and file the same. ABIGAIL P. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker. Chicago, June 26, 1862.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, Richard K. Swift and Melissa A. Swift, his wife, and James S. Johnston and Jenny Johnston, his wife, parties of the first part, did, by their certain mortgage dated January 1st, A. D. 1859, mortgage and convey to the undersigned William B. Ogden, all the property hereinafter described, to secure the payment of the principal sum of seventy five thousand dollars, payable five years after date, with interest on the same at the rate of [illegible] [remainder of notice illegible] WILLIAM B. OGDEN. Chicago, June 12, 1862.

Transportation.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE —OF— NEW STEAMERS, For Buffalo & Intermediate Ports. These Steamers are new and splendidly furnished, with a view to the comfort of passengers. One boat of this line leaves daily at 8 o'clock P. M., from the I. C. R. R. Dock, for the above ports. Ticket office No. 17 South Water street, opposite the Central Depot, Chicago. L. BRADLEY, Only Authorized Agent.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. THE PROPELLER F. W. BACKUS Will leave our Dock NEXT FRIDAY EVENING at 7 o'clock for LAKE SUPERIOR, Calling at intermediate ports. For Freight or Passage apply to A. HARVEY & CO., 226 and 228 South Water street.

A. WALLINGFORD WESTERN AGENT FOR GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, ALSO FOR CHICAGO AND SARNIA PROPELLER LINES, Connecting at Sarnia with GREAT WESTERN AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS, For all points East. TRANSPORTATION to and from NEW YORK, BOSTON, PORTLAND, MONTREAL, and all New York, New England and Canadian Towns, Via all Rail, or Water and Rail, AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES. For Rates, Bills Lading, &c., apply at the Company's Office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago. Or at the Steamboat Office of A. E. GOODRICH, first Warehouse ABOVE RUSH STREET BRIDGE, on River street.

THE Western Transportation Co., AND WESTERN EXPRESS. 1862. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering thirty first-class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, (Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers. B. C. & C. Line Steamers.

TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Rush Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

The Detroit Line Daily, Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers. W. T. Co. Steamers.

MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART
OMAR PASHA.	

Leaving the dock, Erie Basin, every evening, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, Erie Basin.

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, at 8 o'clock P. M. For freight and passage apply to P. D. Dole, Agent, office foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents: EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. HUGH ALLEN, [illegible] A. COLSON, No. Astor House, New York. E. G. CHASE, 712 Pier, Albany, N. Y. E. G. CHASE, 180 Riverstreet, Troy, N. Y. J. J. TALLMADGE, Municipal pit and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee. E. A. BUCK, Green Bay, Wis. W. F. HURD, Boston, Mass. Western Transportation Co., Erie Basin, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES: BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. DENNISON B. SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio. W. T. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. JOHN HEARN & CO., Erie, Pa. DUTTON & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER CO., Kenosha, Wis. W. H. WAIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. Y. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

C. Y. RICHMOND, Down Freight Agent, North Dearborn street. J. W. TUTTLE, Up Freight Agent, Foot of State street, Chicago, Ill.

THE Northern Transportation Co'y OF OHIO Is prepared to transport property between Boston, all Points in New England, New York and the West, With promptness, care and dispatch. This well known Line of Fourteen First-class Screw Steamers, connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroad for Boston and all Points in New England; At Cape Vincent with the Railroad and Propeller Line between Cape Vincent and New York, And at Oswego with a LINE OF 25 FIRST CLASS CANAL BOATS Between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, Forming a DAILY LINE from Boston, New York, Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent and Oswego to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, AND A TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO Chicago, Milwaukee and Intermediate Ports. AGENTS: J. Myers, 132 Broadway, New York. John Hocking, [illegible] Boston. Geo. A. Eddy, Ogdensburgh. H. Crevolin, Cape Vincent. John M. Crawford, Oswego. Patton & Fried, Cleveland. Walker & Bryan, Toledo. E. R. Mathews, Detroit. G. J. Hale, Milwaukee. Taylor, Murray & Co., Racine. CLARY & HOWE, Agents, Foot of North Lasalle st., Chicago.

1862. MISSOURI RIVER 1862. PACKET LINE, ST. JOSEPH AND OMAHA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD. STEAMER OMAHA, Captain P. E. KERCHEVAL, [illegible] STEAMER WEST WIND, Captain J. D. HOOPER, W. W. COPELAND, Clerk. WILL LEAVE ST. JOSEPH TRI-WEEKLY During the Season, For Nebraska City, White Cloud, Rulo, Aspinwall, Brownville, Rockport, Sonora, Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, Council Bluffs and Omaha, on the Arrival of the Express Passenger Train from St. Louis and Hannibal. The boats of this line are commanded by skilled and experienced officers, and have been thoroughly repaired and refitted in the best manner to insure the comfort and safety of passengers and shippers.

To Travelers and Shippers to the Upper Missouri. [illegible] Overland Transportation Companies [illegible] THROUGH CONTRACTS MADE [illegible] Tickets sold on Board of all the Boats [illegible]

Gt. St. JOSEPH, [illegible]

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE CALL TO ARMS!

THREE MASS MEETINGS AT ONCE!

THE BRYAN HALL MEETING.

Stirring War Resolutions

Contributions of the Merchants

Short Speeches and Prompt Action.

The Court House Square and the Metropolitan-Hall Meetings.

CHICAGO AGAIN TO THE RESCUE.

Saturday night was a night long to be remembered in the municipal annals of Chicago, as well as in the history of the State of Illinois. One occasion only has furnished its parallel—the public gatherings at the fall of Sumter. Upon that occasion Chicago raised men and money to devote to the inauguration of the defense of the Republic. Once more the nation is in danger. The call of the President comes for aid, and once more Chicago comes to the rescue. From the family firesides, from the church and the office, the bench and the office, the shop of the mechanic, the anvil and the plough, they came, men, women and children. Old grey headed men to give the weight of their counsel and experience. Young men to offer their strong arms and stout hearts. Men of wealth to lavishly devote it to country. All animated with one common sentiment—the salvation of our common country—and fired with patriotic zeal.

Bryan Hall was jammed to overflowing; Metropolitan Hall was full; five thousand people were in the Court House square. Earnest, able and eloquent speakers addressed them; patriotic songs were sung; voluntary contributions poured in; by unanimous vote men asked to be taxed to meet the present emergency. The vast assemblages were moved by one common impulse.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of these meetings was the fixed determination that Chicago traitors must be rooted out. Let it be done, root and branch. Spare none of them, males or females. They must leave this city instantly, every traitor and every sympathizer with a traitor. Col. Hough struck a chord in unison with the popular heart when he proposed to raise two hundred men and clean them out. It is not enough that they keep their treasonable tongues silent. They must leave here, and stay not upon the order of their going.

The meeting did not break up until far into the night. At all of them the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. It was a night worth living to see. Below we give condensed accounts of the various assemblages:

THE BRYAN HALL MEETING.

Precisely at the ringing of the bells and firing of cannon, the doors of Bryan Hall were thrown open, and the immense crowd surging around the entrance rapidly poured in and filled up the hall, until every available inch of standing or sitting room was occupied. The stage, which has been handsomely decorated with flags, was reserved for the speakers, prominent citizens, the committee and the band—Barnard's Light Guard Band.

About eight o'clock the band came forward and played Hail Columbia, Star Spangled Banner, and Yankee Doodle in a manner which appealed to the patriotism of the assemblage and called out the most enthusiastic applause.

After the close of the music, Eliphalet Wood, Esq., announced the following officers of the evening, who were elected:

President—Thomas B. Bryan, Esq.

Vice Presidents—Hon. F. C. Sherman, Wm. B. Ogden, John B. Turner, Hon. J. M. Wilson, I. Y. Munn, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. R. S. Wilson, J. H. Kinzie, G. S. Hubbard, W. H. Brown, John Wentworth, W. S. Gurnee, J. H. Foster, L. D. Boone, M. D. Gilman, H. G. Miller, H. L. Rucker, Wm. Jones, W. B. Snowhook, E. W. Willard, D. W. Whittle, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hugh Maher, E. H. Haddock, Thomas Hoyne, Thomas Church, B. S. Sheppard, A. S. Chadbourne, Andrew Schall, Hon. W. B. Scates, Iver Lawson, Philip Wadsworth, R. Prindiville, R. M. Hough, W. H. Arthur, H. E. Sargent, S. S. Hayes, Daniel O'Hara, C. G. Hammond, Malcolm McDonald, J. B. Hoyt, H. A. Hahn, Mark Skinner, M. C. Stearns, J. Crambaugh, W. L. Church, H. D. Colvin, Philip Conley, John Sears, W. W. Evarts, D. D., Hon. J. B. Bradwell, T. J. S. Flint, B. H. Foss, G. S. Bowen, H. D. French, F. G. Adams, C. F. Wheeler, Geo. Steel, Caspar Butz, J. Y. Scammon, J. H. Dunham, J. C. Fargo, George Schneider, M. Ryerson, Peter Wolf, Hon. Thos. Drummond, L. Luddington, Geo. F. French, W. B. Phillips, Geo. W. Gage, Stephen Clary, E. G. Wolcott, Henry Greenebaum, C. B. Farwell, J. P. Chapin, Elisha S. Wadsworth, Luther Haven, R. W. Patterson, D. D., J. C. Williams, Capt. Clement, R. H. Clarkson, D. D., Alfred Spink, F. Porter Thayer, Rev. W. H. Ryder, R. K. Swift, Rev. W. W. Patton, A. Kohn, M. W. Fuller, Rev. J. Hartman, J. M. Douglass, Potter Palmer, Rev. Robt. Patterson, Rev. Dennis Dunn, Rev. Dr. Boring, Hon. V. H. Higgins, Rev. Robt. Collyer, S. Rumsey, John C. Haines, C. N. Holden, W. F. McAllister.

Secretaries—W. H. Bradley, Frederick Becker, J. W. Sheahan, J. N. Barker, F. D. Gray, L. Brentano, J. L. Wilson, Wm. Bross, P. W. Gates, W. F. Storey, John Woodbridge, Rev. Dr. T. M. Eddy, J. H. Mahlke.

The meeting was then opened with a solemn and impressive prayer by Rev. Wm. H Ryder, delivered amid profound silence.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Fellow Citizens—The uprising of a great people is ever an epoch in a nation's history. Nothing less than an imperilled Nation's Union could produce such enthusiasm as that now pervading our common country. Nothing more were needed to prove that patriotism is the proudest offering of a Republic. From the remotest ages wars have spread desolation over the face of the earth, every decade of years boasting of its great armies and its warriors, but it was left to our young Republic to metamorphose into soldiers within the compass of a single year, 600,000 of her peaceful citizens. Hosts of those gallant spirits have been yielded up as willing sacrifices upon their country's altar. Noble holocaust of freemen!

But the hideous monster, secession, has thus far survived the conflict, and though sorely wounded, he now raises his hydra head for a final blow with all the desperation of a death struggle. The edict for his destruction has gone forth, and with no *uncertain sound*. A call for 300,000 more men comes from the chief magistrate of the nation. That noble pilot of our country's barque through this sea of trouble, seems to have been placed by a kind Providence in his present exalted station, as an impressive lesson for all time to the American people, exhibiting the striking contrast between the irresolution and perfidy of the mere politician Jas. Buchanan, and the sterling worth and incorruptible honesty of the patriot Abraham Lincoln. He sees and tells his countrymen that secession is a blot upon the national escutcheon, an excrescence upon the body politic, and must be promptly and summarily expunged, or it will blast the happiness of our late prosperous people. And yet a few Northern sympathizers with this rebellion still whisper "compromise," and endeavor to lull the patriotic people of the North into inactivity and listlessness with the siren song of "peace." Vain, delusive, traitorous dream! The "peace" now sought by the timid and the treacherous can only be purchased at the sacrifice of national honor. And even were a compromise baptised in the humiliation of the people and christened "peace," the misnomer would be recorded upon the page of history in letters of blood, for such a peace could not be enduring, but would inevitably result in anarchy and civil strife. No, let us rather punish unto death the rebel leaders, those arch conspirators, who for no other crime than a love of country would lock the lips and chain the limbs of freemen—aye, and bayonet the prostrate form of Liberty!

The arbitrament is to arms, decisive as it is terrible. Every consideration of loyalty, and every dictate of humanity, demand that the utmost possible energy and terrible earnestness be infused into this war for the suppression of lawlessness and treason. *The Nation can only be saved by the instrumentality of her patriot sons.* Her perpetuity is worth thousands of the lives of those even who "keep step to the music of the Union," and millions of the lives of those who seek her blood.

The embattled hosts of freemen ask not for foreign aid, *neither will they brook foreign interference*. Let the Old World be patient, and ere long proudly over the waves will float the pennons of victory. When the armies of the Union shall be hurled with resistless power against the foe; when his forces shall be crushed, and his chiefs consigned to an ignominious doom; when the blessed emblem of the nation shall float in triumph over every city and every battlement, then, and then only, will peace be welcomed by the voices of a free people, uniting in the universal acclaims of joy and thanksgiving to God.

REMARKS OF DR. TIFFANY.

Dr. O. H. Tiffany came forward amid the most prolonged applause, which continued for several minutes. He congratulated his fellow-citizens upon the character of the gathering. This was the people's meeting, the uprising of the free and democratic spirit of the young men of the Northwest. This was no arena for declaration, no time for speech-making or discussion of policy.

They were here to-night not for talk, but to provide for the removal of traitors from our homes, as well as the South; to provide means for action. The call is an urgent one. The depredations of guerrilla hordes must be checked. The call is an earnest one. It means something. It was made by the President, upon the demand of the people, through their Governors. Skirmishing and ditching are about played out, and now we must have fighting. We began the contest boastfully; we put on the gloves, and our enemy fought with bare fists. We tired of the gloves and took up spades and pickaxes. We dug trenches, but not long enough to bury our dead. Now we have taken balls and bayonets, thank God!

We first sent 75,000 men. The South sneered at us and said, "Send five to our one and you will not have enough." We would have been wise had we done so. Then we sent 500,000 [illegible]. With the first enlistment we [illegible] them to [illegible], with the second the Virginia [illegible], and with both the "Rogue's March." Now we propose to send 300,000 to teach them to keep step to the music of the Union. Will you do it? (Cries "We will.") [illegible] of the nation's future, I [illegible] when the hour of victory strikes [illegible] in the healing of the nation, it will ring out [illegible] old [illegible] of liberty sounded, proclaiming "liberty [illegible]

throughout the land and to all the inhabitants." Our first struggle was for existence, our second is for carrying liberty to all the earth. Sou'hrons, your doom comes swiftly! A gloom of settled resolution and determination rests on every countenance in the whole land. Men think as they never thought, feel as they never felt before, and will carry out their purposes with a fearful daring. The Southern almanacs are predicting an eclipse. That eclipse will come soon enough. God has made their sun so dark that they can see our stars in day time. Lay the stripes of our flag about traitors till they revere our stars. Say, brothers, you will be with our brave volunteers now in the field, and never lay down your arms till our flag waves triumphantly over every city and citadel in this country. [Tremendous applause.]

ADDRESS OF H. G. MILLER, ESQ.

Mr. Miller being introduced to the audience said substantially:—Coming from the avocations of civil life, we can hardly realize the importance of the events passing into our national history. The present issue must determine the fate, not only of our own republic, but of all republican governments throughout the world. The speaker traced most beautifully the origin and career of our government, the glories it had achieved and the blessings we had enjoyed.

The question now is, shall the government be sustained, or like the republics of antiquity, be suffered to fall out of the list of nations? [Cries "never."] If this nation perishes, then will perish forever man's first attempt at self government. The traitors have made no schedule of their grievances. Because a President was elected constitutionally, without their aid, they try to break up the best government the world has ever seen. Everywhere they have been protected by our flag. Wherever despotism has frowned or tyrants threatened, the American had only to point to the land of his nativity and exclaim "I am an American citizen."

In this contest there is only one position for a patriot to occupy. It is to secure the civil and religious liberty, brought over in the cabin of the Mayflower by the Puritans. It is to establish this fact: that the people of our whole country, by solemn compact guaranteed to every State, a Republican form of government. We of Illinois have a right to demand that the government of South Carolina shall be a Republican one. If the Union is broken up, in its destruction is involved the loss of our liberties. Although we have met with occasional reverses, we are not disheartened. We have demonstrated to the world, within a year, that two nations cannot live on the shores of the Mississippi. Our flag will yet wave triumphantly over the city of Richmond. Within one year we have organized a military and naval power, and accomplished results which have astonished the world. The foreign nations have tried to break up the Union. In our very efforts is shown the superiority of our government. It is worth our treasures and must be handed to our children unimpaired as we received it from our fathers.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE WILSON.

Hon. Robert S. Wilson was introduced amidst great cheering. He would endeavor to make the beauty of his speech consist in its brevity. It is well known that we all cannot fight and will not fight. He had a practical proposition to make to his friends Steele, Scammon and Kinzie. They had made a great deal of money under this government.

The war is for the government and constitution as it is. If it was worth the blood of our fathers to establish, it is worth their sons' blood to sustain it. His proposition to his friends who could not fight, was substantially this: He would furnish a list of all the property he had got, and he wanted the rest to do it. He would then give a deed of $200 worth of land to each of two men—two staightforward, honest, sober, straight-haired men who would volunteer. He would say to all these men, your property is good for nothing if the Republic is gone. If these men who have made their thousands can't contribute, they don't deserve the protection of the government. We have lived so long prosperously that we have forgotten our benefits. If you don't give down, I don't care how much the Southerners take from you if they ever get up here.

Hon. J. Y. Scammon being called for, said: This war had already cost him $50,000 and he was willing to give $50,000 more if it was necessary. He had given his only son. He would give $1,000 to the volunteers if it was necessary.

Geo. Steele, Esq. said: This was the first time he had been called upon to address a meeting. He had not made much money by the war, nor lost much, but like Mr. Scammon, he would take care of one, two or three men, if it was necessary.

Geo. C. Cook, Esq., in behalf of his firm offered $200 additional bounty to the first ten men who would enlist.

Eliphalet Wood, Esq., said he was prepared to be assessed either by the authorities or voluntarily. If the tax is too slow to meet the enemy, come up here to-night. He would place $100 at the disposal of any five men, who would enlist.

J. H. McVicker, Esq., had no land except that covered by mortgages. He wanted two good men to come to him Sunday or Monday and he would give them $100 a piece, green backs.

Judge Manierre, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The Chief Magistrate of the United States of America, in response to the earnest suggestions of the Governors of twenty loyal States, has issued his proclamation to the sovereign people who placed him in power, calling for 300,000 volunteers, to reinforce our army in the field, to maintain our Constitution and preserve the Union baptized in the blood of our fathers; and

Whereas, The people of Chicago have assembled together in pursuance of the call of the young men of our city to give expression to our convictions in this crisis of our national history, and the progress of liberty throughout the world; and

Whereas, Our country in its present emergency demands of every citizen, by birth or adoption, laying aside all partisan strife or individual preferences, an earnest, cordial, and energetic support, with cheerful sacrifices upon the altar of patriotism, life, property, and everything with which God has surrounded us, therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Chicago reviewing the present position of our national struggle to put down this infamous "Hell born" rebellion, against the mildest, most beneficent government, vouchsafed to man, see nothing to discourage or dampen our hopes of the ultimate triumph of our arms, and the restoration and firm establishment of our glorious constitution in every part of our country.

Resolved, That the people of Chicago having entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of our chief magistrate, do most heartily approve of his call for 300,000 men, and relying with firm and unshaken confidence in the valor and patriotism of our young men, we here solemnly pledge our city to the State, and to the nation, for our full quota of men to share with our brothers already in the field, the perils and the glory of this terrible war, waged by ambitious traitors and the dupes of their perfidy, so long as a rebel hand shall dare to desecrate our flag, the emblem of our Union, or to resist the constitutional power of the government.

Resolved, That this assembly hail with delight and satisfaction, the omens of a more energetic and vigorous policy in the prosecution of the war, and that our soldiers are to be relieved from the fatigues, exposures and privations incident to the situation, as far as possible, by the use and application of every species of property claimed by rebels, which can be made to contribute to the comfort and efficiency of our soldiers or weaken the power of our enemies; that we are firmly convinced such policy will arouse new energies and hopes in the hearts of our loyal people, and spread terror and dismay in the ranks of traitors, and will receive the approval of that God who ever giveth victory to the cause of truth and justice, without whose countenance no people can prosper, no government can stand.

Resolved, That we heartily and proudly congratulate ourselves and our country upon the gallant conduct of our army and navy upon every field and in every engagement. They have won laurels which can never fade; have endeared themselves in the hearts of a grateful people; and while we would not detract from the honor due to the army and navy of the nation, we feel especial pride in the gallant soldiers of our own Illinois and of the West, upon whose banners victory has ever perched, and who have already driven the enemy to seek protection in his own pestilential lair, despite his impotent boasts of transferring the bloody strife to our own happy and prosperous homes.

Resolved, That our adopted citizens by enlisting in our volunteer army and navy, have shown their just appreciation of true liberty and good government, and have won the proud title of "American citizens."

Resolved, That in this crisis it becomes the duty of the press, the pulpit, and all men in public position, as well as all loyal citizens, to give their influence and active aid in supplying men and means for putting down the rebellion; that we recognize as friends every person ready and willing to maintain the government, and as enemies, all who do not heartily sympathise with all lawful means to crush out the rebellion and punish the traitors. We recommend all of whatever sex or position sympathizing with the rebels to take up their march southward, guaranteeing to them a safe conduct out of the loyal States, while we will not guarantee their safety in persisting in treasonable speech or action. In the language of the lamented Douglas, "There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war, *only patriots or traitors*."

Resolved, That laying aside all political differences and party strifes as unworthy of the hour, Chicago must and will do her duty, and her whole duty in this crisis; that in view of the present great demand for labor at highly remunerative prices, it is but just that the volunteer soldier receive pecuniary compensation above the pay and bounty money of the government; that the most equitable mode of obtaining the means for such compensation, and defraying the expenses to be incurred in raising and organizing our volunteers, is by an appropriation by the city and county governments to be borne equally by all taxable property of the city and county.

This meeting, therefore, recommend to the City Council and the Supervisors, the prompt appropriation of a liberal sum to be used in meeting such just and necessary expenditures.

The resolutions were adopted amid the wildest enthusiasm.

ADDRESS OF HON. E. C. LARNED.

Hon. E. C. Larned said: He had got considerable land, but he didn't think he should like to offer it to volunteers, as he had as much as he could do the last year to pay the taxes and keep out of jail. He could be put down for $100, and more if necessary.

Mr. L. in strong terms denounced conciliation and compromise. We had been fighting fifteen months. Wasn't fifteen months long enough to talk peace and harmony? Wasn't fifteen months long enough to find Southern brethren? Will you clasp the Southern serpent of secession with a kid glove or with a steel gauntlet? No more child's play! War! War! War! Let the traitors meet with the punishment they deserve. War, war and death to traitors abroad and at home! No mercy for them!

We are going to raise, I trust, 300,000 more brave and noble men to go out with their lives in their hands to fight this great battle. How many of our sons who have already gone, will ever come home again? How many who go now will ever return? But if they can only restore this land from the clutches of slavery which is fastening upon its very vitals they will die content. [Great applause.] I want them to fight not to dig for their country. He wanted them to carry the standard of their country, not spades and pickaxes. Were there not thousands in that southern country who would gladly do this work? He thought the blackest nigger that walked the earth was nobler than a traitor, at home or abroad. (Enthusiastic and long continued applause.) The blacks are the only friends we have had in the South for fifteen long, wearisome, and terrible months. Is it not so? (Cries, "Yes, yes.") Talk about Southern brothers! Parson Brownlow was a brother, and it was such brothers that asked us upon their knees not to treat these men with kid gloves. Let traitors come out and show themselves as such and not undermine this country, feeding them and giving them their support.

But there's hope, thank God. The day dawns. The light streams up, fuller, clearer, than ever. Through the path of disaster, the heart of the nation has risen to the crisis, and has determined to employ everything and everybody without regard to color, race or clime, to crush out this rebellion. These men have had long time enough to come back. We go now to subjugate, subdue and establish our power. Power: all they can feel. If you are good to them, they spit at you and despise you, and beneath it all is inextinguishable hate; hate so strong that they will rather put themselves under a foreign rule than under the flag of the Union. You have got to look on them as the worst enemies the country ever had had. I have said enough (cries of "Go on! go on!" I have had my say, and it does me good. I love to talk in times like these. It seems to me that since these reverses there has been inaugurated a system from which we shall reap glorious fruits. If these principles are carried out, you will find a new policy in military operations. There is nothing to induce despondency.

After pointing out the present prospects of the cause, and paying a glorious tribute to Gen. Pope as an Illinois soldier who had never turned his back upon an enemy and did not believe in the spade, and making a stirring appeal to the young men to come forward and enlist, Mr. Larned closed amid long and enthusiastic cheering.

SINGING.

The President announced that J. G. Lumbard, Esq., would give a song. Mr. L. came forward and sang the Marseillaise in splendid style, the audience joining in the chorus.

The Chairman then read a dispatch from Cairo, sent from the Tribune, announcing that the rebels had crossed into Indiana.

The following poem, entitled "Three Hundred Thousand More," was read amid great enthusiasm:

Tune—"The first gun is fired."

We are coming, Father Abram—three hundred thousand more,
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore;
We leave our plows and work-shops, our wives and children dear,
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadfastly before—
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

If you look across the hill-tops that meet the northern sky,
Long moving lines of rising dust your vision may descry;
And now the wind, an instant, tears the cloudy veil aside,
And floats aloft our spangled flag in glory and in pride;
And bayonets in the sunlight gleam, and bands brave music pour—
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

If you look all up our valleys, where the growing harvests shine,
You may see our sturdy farmer boys fast forming into line;
And children from their mother's knees, are pulling at the weeds,
And learning how to reap and sow, against their country's needs;
And a farewell group stands weeping at every cottage door;
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

You have called us, and we're coming, by Richmond's bloody tide,
To lay us down for freedom's sake, our brothers' bones beside;
Or from foul treason's savage grasp to wrench the murderous blade,
And in the face of foreign foes its fragments to parade.
Six hundred thousand loyal men and true have gone before;
We are coming, Father Abraham—three hundred thousand more!

COL. HOUGH'S RESOLUTION.

Col. Hough read the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting in mass assembled instruct the Board of Supervisors of Cook county to meet at once and vote a tax of $200,000 to be used as a bounty for the first two regiments raised in this county, and the same be paid on his enlistment and being mustered into service at the rate of $100 to each man.

Upon motion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hough alluded to the dispatch which had been read, and warmly advocated the pressing need of immediate action. He severely denounced the traitors and Southern sympathizers at home, and called for two hundred young men to join him, and he would clean them out. He knew them. They would soon get their warning. If they did not leave let no one be answerable for their safety. [Cries of "name them! name them!"] No, I will not name them now. I will warn them first. After that, *they must leave here, be they male or female*.

J. C. Van Arman, Esq., seconded warmly Col. Hough's remarks, and offered his financial aid if he did not go to the war himself.

The Rev. W. W. Patten was loudly called for, and after introducing his address with a few well-timed remarks, he was interrupted by a gentleman in the audience who volunteered $100 in aid of the recruiting fund, followed by another announcing a like amount.

T. J. Sloan of Sloan's Commercial College, then took the floor, and said that he and others had already planned a regiment, and as the spokesman he offered convertible collaterals to the amount of $25,000. He stated that two full companies were already organized and had offered themselves for the regiment, and asked all the fighting young men present to call at his commercial hall and enroll forthwith.

Mr. Patton again made a few well-timed remarks, but was again interrupted by Colonel Hough, of the 67th Illinois, who moved that Bryan Hall be kept open to-morrow (Sunday) for the purpose of receiving enlistments. The motion was received with decided marks of disapprobation, and for a time the hissing drowned the voice of the speaker. Order being restored, he said he had only one sentiment to announce, and that was "War knows no Sundays."

J. Y. Scammon then came forward and moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of the desperate character of the rebellion, and the necessity of being ready for any emergency, it be recommended to every loyal citizen forthwith to provide himself with ammunition, to be kept always on hand; and that the Union Defense Committee take measures to organize a Home Guard of those who cannot go to the war.

At this stage of the proceedings, and no person occupying the floor, the President announced that the question to be put to vote was Col. Hough's, in regard to the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, which, on call, was unanimously passed.

As an offset to the business like and orderly character of the meeting, a private of the 67th Illinois regiment took the stand and declared it was his desire that the "big boys" who had been speaking all night should be forced to shoulder a musket and keep their bounty to themselves.

Mr. Bryan then announced that J. H. Reed & Co., druggists, had subscribed $500 to the fund, and E. H. Akin, banker, $100—one of the contributors stipulating that it be placed in the hands of the Union Defense Committee.

Notification was then given that Hambujer, the magician, had proffered the proceeds of an entertainment in behalf of the recruiting fund. The announcement was received with loud cheers.

The President announced that Mr. Nelson, gardener, had subscribed $100 to the fund, and following the above, $200 was declared for H. P. Bogue for the same purpose.

A motion was then made that a committee be appointed from those present to confer with the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors in furtherance of the resolutions already passed, which motion prevailed, and J. Y. Scammon, John L. Hancock and E. Wood were appointed such committee.

Sheriff Hesing being called for came forward and boldly declared that he for one was willing to leave all behind and take command of a company or regiment, and would not object, if he commanded either a company or a regiment of the oppressed black men, whose fore fingers could as skillfully draw a trigger and deal death as the whitest of the white. Any man, he said, made in God's image, who could shoulder a musket and fight for the country and its holy cause, was equal in the patriotic roll.

Mr. Hesing was interrupted by the announcement that James Smith, of the Michigan Central Railroad, had contributed $100, and John L. Hancock the handsome sum of $500.

Prolonged cheers followed the announcements, after which Mr. Prior, the "heavy" man of McVicker's theatre, was called for, and made a brief, business like appeal to the young men to join his company.

Capt. Brainard followed with a short sketch of his practical experience in Western battlefields, when Mr. Ryan announced that Calvin D'Wolf, Esq., had just added $125 to the recruiting fund.

Mr. Whittle, on behalf of the young men engaged in starting a "Young Man's Regiment," stated that the turn the meeting had taken, although favorable in all of its results for the cause, had rendered it impossible for them to enroll sufficient names to warrant starting an organization, and that all those interested in the matter were requested to meet at Bryan Hall No. 2, on Monday night, to consider what action shall be taken in the matter, and that all those interested in entering into the war, were desired to be present.

The meeting held out to a few minutes before midnight, when the President wisely came forward and announced the motion for adjournment in order, when the same passed amidst hearty cheers, and thus ended the initiatory meeting for a protracted prosecution of Chicago's duty in the present crisis.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE MEETING.

At an early hour, a large and enthusiastic crowd began to gather on Clark street at the Court House Square, which soon filled the street, blockading it to vehicles. A temporary staging had been erected, from which Hon. Ira Y. Munn, presiding as chairman, called the meeting to order.

GEORGE C. BATES, ESQ.

George C. Bates, Esq., addressed the meeting in a few spirited remarks, urging the necessity of immediate action, and pledging the faith of the city for the support of the families of those who should represent it in this crisis. His address was greeted with frequent cheers, and served to rouse the large concourse which by this time had increased to some five or six thousand.

HON. ROBERT S. BLACKWELL.

Hon. Robert S. Blackwell then held the attention of the audience in a characteristic address. He sketched graphically the almost incredible results accomplished by our young nation, and pictured most clearly the effect of a dissolution of the Union. This instead of giving peace, would be but the beginning of a continued war between the severed republics. Nor would there be peace at home. The slavery question would no longer agitate us, but in its place would rise the conflict between the agricultural interests of the western, the mechanical interests of the central, and the manufacturing interests of the eastern States.

The country is in danger; all efforts should be directed to enlistment, for in that path alone lay the means of preserving our Union and our country.

The speaker's last words met with hearty responses, and his scathing expose of the present great treason struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of those before him.

WM. D. GOUDY, ESQ.

Mr. Goudy said: The country makes its appeal to you to-night to fly to its rescue in this its hour of extremity. Will you answer that call? We must return to our first enthusiasm when the guns were fired at Sumter, and give support to the country, irrespective of its policy, and having confidence in its leaders. The soldier in the field does not ask his general for the plan of operations, but obeys, trusting that he will be led to victory. The old flag must again be placed proudly waving over every State within our borders. This administration is not to be regarded as simply the administration of the party which brought it into power. It is now the administration of every citizen. It is the administration of the people. And if, for lack of men, we lose the government represented by that administration, we lose—each of us—all that is worth living for, all that is worth dying for.

HONEST OLD ABE.

At this point, Frank Lumbard, supported by two voices, sang the Red, White and Blue, the whole audience joining with a will in the chorus.

At its conclusion, three cheers were given for Honest Old Abe, and three more for the generals we have in the field.

It was announced by the chairman that a muster roll had been opened in the room adjoining Bryan Hall. In making this announcement, Mr. Munn spoke a few words, few in number, but very touching from the evident deep feeling animating them.

Is there a father here who can spare a son? Is there a husband who can leave his wife? Is there a child who can tear himself from his home? That sacrifice is demanded. The dearest ties must be sundered. Our country, the common mother of us all, is in danger of death. Who can calmly stand and see her die?

REV. ROBERT COLLYER.

Mr. Collyer said: This is a dark day, but there is a better day coming. It is the day when every enemy of our country, open or secret, shall be put at the bottom of the Atlantic.

When a bridge is to be built, or an edifice erected, it is necessary to its stability not only that the plan of construction shall be good, but that the material shall be of good stuff; else, no matter how good the plan, it falls to powder. Our republican institutions are good enough. We can get up no better country than this. But to make it strong, its citizens must be of good stuff; each man must be a brick, and a sound brick.

My friends, we stand to-night in a solemn crisis. The country is in deadly peril, and there must be fighting to save it. Fighting means blood, and wounds and death. As we went lately to Pittsburgh Landing, a discussion arose as to the means for the salvation of the soldiers. I said, on that question, there can be no question. He who falls in the defence of his country has achieved his salvation. He goes to Heaven. He who can save his country and cowardly shrink from the duty and see her fall, though he die in his bed, wakes up in hell. I said it for I believed it.

The chairman who just addressed you, in the fullness of his heart, asked, "Is there a father here who will lose his son to save his country?" Oh, friends, I felt that. I have a son, dear to me, to whom my affections are knit, and I am rearing him for my country. His heart yearns to join in the struggle, and I have given him for that purpose. He is yet too young, only fifteen, but when the time comes, here is one father who will lose his son to save his country. His time has not yet come, but I hear of bounties being given; and if the right man comes along to take my son's place now, I will give him a bounty. (a voice, "What?") I will give him one hundred dollars in gold. I am poor, but if my country is lost, all is lost. I will not only give the money, but I will take the man to my heart and he shall be to me as a brother. I will follow him and watch over him on the field, as I would over my own son. If he is wounded I will take him to my home, and care for him as for my own son, and if he falls I will care for his mother and care for his children, as if it were the mother who nurtured me and the children to whose nurture I have devoted my life. Every man here who knows my name knows I am good for every promise I make.

HON. U. F. LINDER.

Mr. Linder came forward in answer to repeated calls from the crowd. He said: We have little time for talk. Why are we here? What means this sea of faces? Our country is in danger. Shall the sunnier part of it be taken from us, and despots turn and sneer at us. Where now is your model republic? Shall I—my God! Shall I live to see that day? Can it be that any of us will ever live to see that day? We have stood upon the broad Atlantic for eighty years, and opened our shores to the world, and hither they have come for a refuge and a home. They have filled the ranks of our mechanics, our artizans and our farmers, and now that foes have come, they have filled our ranks and lead us to battle. Side by side with our native sons, they bare their bosom to the bullet, and side by side with them they lie dead upon our battle-fields. Nationality is lost. Danger has bound us together in meting out punishment to the traitors seeking to destroy our country. Traitors! these traitors! Were the man my brother, lying in the same breast and suckled by the same milk, were he a traitor, I would kill him. Aye, were he my son. I had thought it would come to this. When I went South in the delegation, to represent Douglas, whose heart ever beat to naught but the deepest patriotism, they would not listen; they laughed; they drummed us out with drums. I told them that the time would come when they would listen, when the message would come to them from the voice of cannons and the barrel of the musket. [Loud cheers.] The message is being delivered quicker than I thought, but now that it is being done, I want it should be delivered *effectually*. [Prolonged cheers.]

The past was gone, with its errors and its mistakes. It is not for us to look back at it. The present is before us to act in, and the future to look forward to. What will be the consequences of defeat in this war? Two nations, allies of European powers, to be used as puppets, to be played off against each other as European policy may dictate. Our fathers said that but one Republic could exist on this continent. They enunciated a great truth. My heart goes back to those old days. I remember those old days. I remember Monroe. I remember Madison. I read their messages as they came out. They spoke then boldly. And shall we, in this hour whisper, when we announce that but one nation shall exist on this Atlantic shore? [Cries of "No, no."]

France they say is looking over here, with grasping eye. Ah, it is not our old France—not the France of Lafayette. It is not our old ally. But it is he who stole his way to the throne by strategy and placed a mailed foot upon the neck of the people. It is a stranger, a grasping monarch, who is now seeking to steal his way to a throne among us. He plays a big game for a high stake, but never will he succeed. Soon will we wash our hands of this rebellion if we present a united north, and can it be there are any traitors among us? Great God, can any man be so black as to cherish treasonable thoughts within our very midst? How can [illegible] matters for a moment? I shall never forget Gen. Shields. (Three cheers given for Gen. Shields.) I knew him well. Twenty-seven years ago he and I went to the legislature together, both of us were striplings. I was young, but I shall never forget the manner in which he said, "I can never weigh arguments when my country is in danger. My country right or wrong, for I know she is always right."

Who stays because he fears to meet death on the field? Will a man thirst to die on a bed of sickness, to gasp his life out in feeble groans, rather than yield it up at once, offering the last libation Freedom gathers from the shed blood of her patriot sons? This country is adding to the crowd of martyrs which shall sing around the throne. She is passing through the great tribulations, washing her robes white in the blood of her sons and her foes. She will rise purged of treason, a nation of created freemen, and if in their tribulation any darling institution of the traitors shall sink, like lead in the ocean, no tear of mine shall water its grave. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

To arms, then; stand no longer! No longer listen to speeches? Shoulder your musket and march away. Your country is bleeding. McClellan's army is looking for you, as the English at Lucknow looked for the reinforcements which should save them from a horrible death. Annie Laurie, the dear sound of home, sounded in their ears. Shall our beleagured army of the Potomac hear no distant coming sound of Hail Columbia, and the tread of Northern feet behind it? Shall not the country be saved, our country, so great in the fullness of her youth, so glorious in her noble manhood? Shall it fall beneath the hand of treason for lack of aid in her trying hour? If that fall ever comes, let all of us fall with her, ending our life with hers, perishing in the common ruin. [Prolonged cheers.]

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Frank Lumbard here sang the Star Spangled Banner, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

E. G. ASAY, ESQ.

Mr. Asay talked in a familiar strain, and seemed *en rapport* with his audience. His address was mainly practical, enlarging upon the certainty that city and private enterprise would furnish liberal bounty for volunteers, and efficient care for their families. He said that $50,000 was already assured for the first regiment from Chicago, which he thought a good starting point. He assured them of his own willingness to contribute largely for the object, and, if need be, under proper circumstances, to enter service himself.

GILBERT C. WALKER, ESQ.

Mr. Walker followed in the same vein, detailing the circumstances which had prevented his enlisting before. His remarks were happy and well received.

MR. CARR, OF GALESBURG.

Mr. Carr, Postmaster at Galesburg, delivered a few eloquent remarks, eliciting frequent cheers. He said that favorable action in Chicago would materially assist and animate efforts in other parts of the State, and for that reason her course was looked for with much anxiety. He made an earnest appeal for immediate enlistments, and closed with an eloquent apostrophy to the Union.

The meeting was then adjourned, and a muster-roll was opened at the stand, in addition to that at Bryan Hall. The progress made in enlistment was not ascertained when our reporter left.

OTHER MEETINGS.

During the progress of the speeches at the square, the crowd became so great as to be with difficulty reached by the voice of the speaker. An impromptu stand was formed at the corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and at this and other points independent meetings were held, addressed by persons called for. Great interest must have attended them, if the frequent cheers proceeding from them were to be taken as any indication.

THE MEETING AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

At the tap of the Court House bell, the masses began to assemble at Metropolitan Hall, whose walls have often in times gone by resounded to strains of patriotism. Barnard's Old Light Guard Band was stationed in the balcony, and discoursed most excellent music. The evening being extremely warm, and the hall being deficient in means of ventilation, Judge Drummond suggested that the meeting adjourn to the open air. This was done, but shortly after, the crowd again began to assemble, and it was decided to have some speaking. Judge Drummond being absent, Ex-Mayor Haines was called to the chair, and in a few stirring words addressed the audience upon the object for which they had come together. Hon. Joseph Knox and Hon. Wm. K. McAllister were chosen Vice Presidents, and R. R. Hoyt of the *Post*, E. F. Dewey of the *Times* and Albert H. Bodman of the Tribune, appointed Secretaries. The chairman then introduced Hon. Joseph Knox, who in one of his characteristic speeches held the audience spell-bound for a half hour, except when some telling allusion and eloquent burst of feeling carried his hearers beyond all bounds, and filled the vast hall with rounds of cheers and applause.

HON. JO KNOX.

Mr. Knox said he did not feel like talking. The time for talking had passed. It was the period for action, determined action. He felt an interest in the object for which the meeting was called. In June, 1775, the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and his father, then a lad of fourteen years, had shouldered his musket and ranged himself on the side of those fighting for liberty. His mother had held him on her knee, and as she related the history of those troublous times, her burning tear-drops fell on his face, and burned into his heart the love of liberty. This love of liberty he felt in his heart of hearts, and it would not be extinguished until his heart should cease to beat.

It was a very pertinent inquiry at this time, What shall we do? The city should appropriate $50,000, and the county $100,000 more, to encourage enlistments. He would give twenty-five dollars from his own pocket, to support the family of any soldier who should enlist to fight the battles of his country. He was in favor of every able-bodied man between sixteen and sixty volunteering. He said sixty, because he was a few months under sixty years himself, and did not wish to be ruled out. He really believed he was growing young again.

GEN. LINDER.

Gen. U. F. Linder was then introduced, and addressed the audience in a few well chosen words, which were well received.

WM. K. M'ALLISTER.

Mr. McAllister said the call for troops was not the call of Abraham Lincoln, but a call for help to maintain the existence of the government. There should be no such word as fail when twenty millions of people are contending against eight hundred thousand. Our country is in danger; we must meet the question now or all is gone. It is not right that the burden of this war should be borne by the poor; their wives and little ones must be protected and cared for. Our city is a wealthy one; now let our men in authority come forward and settle the question of finance; let this thing be done, and we shall have men enough. He would say to men of means, come forward, make the arrangements, settle the preliminaries, and the men shall be forthcoming. The great sinew of war is money, and money we want, and must have. The heroes of the revolution were regarding this movement with approving eyes. Shall we fail in this terrible strife and become the laughing stock of all Europe? In the name of O'Connell and Ellet, he called upon all Irishmen to lay aside all party and petty considerations, and give the country the benefit of their omnipotent arm. He called upon the Germans by the many sacrifices they had made in their own country for the principle of liberty, to rally around the standard of their country before it became forever too late. He called upon the men of means to give the sinews of war freely and abundantly, and this cursed rebellion would be put down before the end of December.

CASPER BUTZ.

Mr. Butz, said: The time for speaking had gone by, and the time for action was upon us. He came not here to criticise any man or thing. We were in a crisis,—the gloomiest hour in our nation's history. He had never lost faith in the country, and he had now more than ever. Our opponents are in terrible earnest, and it becomes us to be equally earnest. The suppression of this rebellion will tax every energy of the nation. It was necessary to bury every dissension, and use every means in our power to crush it. Whatever man may say, there is more logic, inexorable logic in events than in the reasoning of man; and the logic of events inevitably points to emancipation. The foul cancer which is eating into our vitals must be extirpated, and we become a free people in reality as we are in name.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions published elsewhere were here introduced and adopted without a dissenting voice.

ADJOURNMENT.

After the passage of the resolutions the meeting adjourned to the public square.

Heavy Rain Storm.

A heavy rain storm passed over this section on Friday evening, lasting from dark until nearly midnight. No very extensive damage resulted from the rain in this vicinity, but we learn that in the region of Dixon, Lee county, considerable damage was effected. The Dixon Air Line Railroad was particularly unfortunate. The track for fifty miles this side of Dixon was more or less injured! Embankments were washed away, culverts undermined and bridges carried off, and very serious injury done to the road-bed. So serious was the effects of the storm that an embargo has been laid upon travel by that route for several days. On Saturday morning the train left as usual, but was able to proceed only to Lane Station, where it at present remains, awaiting the falling of water in Kite Creek. The bridge crossing this stream is eighteen inches under water, but it is expected that trains will be able to pass on Monday or Tuesday. One freight train ran off the track and was considerably damaged, but no lives were lost. The engine of another train lies in a ditch by the roadside. A special train left the Wells street depot Saturday morning with timber and mechanics, and the repairs will be speedily concluded. We have heard of no particular damage being caused to other roads leading out of Chicago.

Adultery.—Mary Hurd and Lucian B. Scott were brought before the Police Court, Saturday morning, charged with living together in an open state of adultery. The complaint was made at the instance of the wife of Scott, who, it will be recollected, caused their indictment and trial at the last term of the Recorder's Court, when the woman Hurd was convicted and sentenced to one day's confinement in the county jail, and the defendant Scott was acquitted on the ground of his marriage with complainant not being fully and legally proven. The offence upon which the present complaint is founded, is alleged to have been committed since that time, at the house on the corner of Indiana and Green streets, West Division, where the parties were living at the time of the arrest. The Magistrate required the defendants to recognise in in the sum of $500 each for their appearance at the August term of the Recorder's Court, which not being forthcoming, the parties were commited to the county jail to await trial.

Excursion to Waukegan.—The annual excursion of the Clark street M. E. Sunday School will take place on Tuesday next, the 22d inst. Forest Bay Grove, near Waukegan, has been selected, as being a delightful locality, well shaded, abundantly supplied with water, situated on bluffs that afford a fine view of the lake, having commodious buildings for storing baskets, &c., and for retreat in case of a storm of rain. Added to these is the consideration that the train stops just at the grove, and there is no long walk to be taken before reaching the pleasure grounds. The Sabbath School at Evanston will join the excursion at that place. Vaas & Dean's Light Guard Band will be in attendance. The train will take such excursionists as may desire to visit Waukegan, without taking the walk, and return thence to the grove at 1 p. m., thus allowing them, the same day, a visit to this beautiful city and a pic-nic in the woods. The special train will leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 a. m.

Good for Egypt.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company commence on Monday to run an express train to accommodate the *fruit trade*. This is a grand triumph for Egypt. For the last sixty days the express car has been overcrowded with strawberries, blackberries, tomatoes, new potatoes, apples, etc., and for the last week an extra freight car has been run to accommodate the increasing business. The daily business of fifteen to twenty cords of boxes of fruit is an item.

The new arrangement is in anticipation of an immense peach trade. One party at Makanda wants to send a car-load daily. At Cobden and Jonesboro the peach crop is enormous; and, in fact, all the way to Centralia there is an abundance of peaches, apples and pears of the finest quality.

Pic Nic to Valparaiso—Mark Your Baskets.—The Tabernacle Sunday School Pic Nic to Valparaiso on Tuesday will be remembered. The friends there have prepared two groves including the county fair grounds, and are doing much to make this excursion a very pleasant affair. The Zouave band, (twelve musicians), ice cream, lemonade, smiling faces and a beautiful town with fine weather, will make it the ride of the season. Tickets heretofore sold are good—cars leave Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne depot, Madison street bridge at half-past eight, Tuesday morning, 22d inst. Go and have a good time. Should it rain we will go on Wednesday. Fare fifty cents. Children half price.

Y. M. C. A. Sociable.—The fifty-first regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association meets on Monday evening, July 21st, at their rooms at 8 o'clock. This is the regular "Sociable," and ladies and gentlemen are invited. Those ladies who managed and assisted in the "Floral Festival" are particularly invited, as a report will be made of the financial success. Reports may also be expected from the War and Tract Committees to enliven the occasion.

McVicker's Theatre.—The performance on Monday evening is for the benefit of Mr. Warren, treasurer of the theatre, and his daughter, Miss Hetty Warren. A most excellent bill is announced, consisting of the extravagenza of "Beauty and the Beast," and the burlesque of "The Young Actress," giving ample scope for the comic talent of the company to convulse the audience with laughter. We expect to see a large house; the entertainments are good and the beneficiaries worthy. A new song—"We'll Gradually Emancipate—Hurrah for Old Abe!"—is one of the features of the evening.

Military.

—Capt. G. B. Miller of the Ottowa Light Battery at Camp Douglas wants twenty-five or thirty more men to fill his battery. His company is composed of good material. Fill up the ranks.

We learn that Mr. H. W. Chester, of this city, contemplates raising a company of infantry for the war. Mr. Chester served throughout the Mexican war, and served a portion of his time in Gen. Cushing's staff.

Grand Annual Excursion of St. John's Sunday School.—This school, whose previous excursions have given so much satisfaction to all who have joined with them, have this year selected Forest Bay Grove, on the Milwaukee road, for their Annual Picnic, and intend to make this the excursion of the season. Arrangements have been made for base ball and cricket playing. A band of music will accompany them. This excursion comes off on Thursday, July 24th.

Meteorological.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending July 19th, as kept by E. L. O'Hara, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, No. 30 West Randolph corner of Canal street, Chicago:

	July	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	13	70	76	72
Monday,	14	70	84	84
Tuesday,	15	74	84	81
Wednesday,	16	67	72	66
Thursday,	17	70	82	81
Friday,	18	73	79	80
Saturday,	19	74	86	87

Body Found.—The body of the fireman swept overboard and drowned from the Tug Sturges, a few days since, of which mention was made at the time in our columns, was found floating in the river near Randolph street bridge, by the bridge tender, early Saturday morning. An inquest was held by coroner James which developed no facts additional to those already published.

Celebration of the Feast of St. Vincent De Paul.—The several conferences of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul will celebrate the feast of their patron saint to-day. They will attend high mass at St. Patrick's Church, at eight a. m., and hold the general meeting in the evening at half past seven o'clock in St. Mary's church.

Young Men's Christian Association.—The fifty-first regular social meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will occur at their rooms, corner of Clark and Washington streets, on this (Monday) evening, July 21st, at eight o'clock. The Christian public are cordially invited to attend.

A New Cement.—R. M. Roberts, of 187 Superior street, Chicago, is manufacturing a new and superior article of cement, which from experience, we know is invaluable in families. It will mend broken glass, crockery, furniture, even family jars.

Off for the War.—Two car loads of soldiers belonging to the 51st Regiment left Camp Douglas on Saturday for the seat of war *via* Cairo. The boys were in tip top spirits, cheering as they passed along the street and singing lustily.

Sent to the Reform School.—John Coglan, a lad about thirteen years old, was sent to the Reform School on Saturday, for stealing the money drawer of the bar attached to Melm's Garden.

Change of Time.—Travelers on the Illinois Central Road will note that hereafter trains leave as follows: Express, 6:50 a. m., Accommodation, 6:50 p. m., and arrive at 8:05 a. m and 9:00 p. m.

A Bear Coming.—The steamer Emilie, which recently returned from her long trip up the Missouri River, to the Rocky Mountains, brought down a young, live ferocious grizzly bear for parties in this city.

Off for Europe.—Mr. John Carbutt, the photographist, leaves for Europe on Monday next, to collect pictures for his atelier. During his absence his rooms will be under competent charge.

Muster Rolls.—John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place, has just published a *new* muster roll, prepared in accordance with the army regulations. Price fifteen cents each, free by mail.

Theodore Winthrop's New Book.—Edwin Brotherton by the late Major Winthrop, author of Cecil Dreeme and John Brent, has been received by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street.

New Magazines, &c.—London Art Journal and Cornhill for July, London papers for July 5, Le Bon Ton for August, a great variety of new novels, etc., at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street.

Sigel Festival.—The Sigel Festival held at Wright's Grove on the Fourth of July netted to the Sigel Fund the handsome sum of $134. The amount already raised in this city exceeds $800.

Society Celebration.—The German Catholic Benevolent Association, numbering 250 members celebrated their fifth anniversary on Saturday by a street parade, headed by a band of music.

Recorder's Court.—At the August term of the Recorder's Court no bail cases will be taken up. Those only will be tried who are in jail and unable to give bail.

Quick Trip.—The crack steamer Edith, Capt. Hewitt, has just made a trip from Collingwood to Chicago, 650 miles, in forty-eight hours.

CHICAGO CITY MAIL AND RAILROAD GUIDE.

Until further notice, mails will close at the Chicago Post Office as follows:

	Trains Depart.	Mail Closes.	Tr'ns Ar.
Mich. Southern	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
"	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Mich. Central	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
"	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Pitts. & Ft. W.	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.15 A. M.
"	7.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
Milwaukee	9.15 A. M.	8 A. M.	11.30 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6 P. M.
Northwestern	9.30 A. M.	8 A. M.	6 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6 P. M.
Galena & Chi	9.50 A. M.	8 A. M.	5.45 A. M.
"	9.25 P. M.	7 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
Dixon Air Line	9.50 A. M.	8 A. M.	6 A. M.
"	9.45 P. M.	7 P. M.	3.30 P. M.
Burlington & Q	9 A. M.	8 P. M.	6 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6 P. M.
Rock Island	9 A. M.	8 P. M.	6 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	6.30 P. M.
St. Louis	9 A. M.	8 P. M.	4.35 A. M.
"	9 P. M.	7 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
Ill. Central	7.15 A. M.	11 P. M.	8.30 A. M.
"	3.30 P. M.	2.30 P. M.	11.55 P. M.

War Claim Blanks for sale at this office.—
Widows' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Soldiers' Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Officers' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Surgeons' Certificates of Soldiers' Disability.
Invalid Pension Claims.
Widows Declaration for Half-pay.
Heirs Declaration for Bounty and Arrears.
Application for Transfer of Pension.
Application of Widow for Payment of Pension.
Application of Invalid Pensioner for Payment of Pension.
Claim for Horse and Equipments.
Power of Attorney to Draw Soldier's Pay.
Sent by mail, post paid, at seventy-five cents per quire. Address
TRIBUNE OFFICE, Chicago, Illinois.

CLAIRVOYANCE AND ASTROLOGY.—Madame James announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Chicago and vicinity, that she will remain for a few days only, at her office No. 60 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton, where those who wish to consult the planets, which rule their destiny pertaining to the past, the present and the future, will please call immediately. As a Clairvoyant, Madame James has no superior, and in all things pertaining to life and health, her predictions can be relied upon. Consultation fee $1. jy15x6t

For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ab11-ly

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Elder W. Black will preach in the Christian Church, on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Rucker, Sunday July 20th, at 10½ a. m. Subject—"Mode of Baptism;" also at 7½ p. m. on the "design of same." The public are respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday, July 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. Crews, Mr. E. C. DELANO and Miss FRANCES PAMELIA, eldest daughter of Joseph E. Brown.

DIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., GUISEPPE GALLINA, aged forty years. The deceased was formerly an officer in the Italian troops.
New York papers please copy.

SURGERY FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. J. B. Walker, 117 South Clark street, Chicago, Oculist and Aurist, gives his undivided attention to this important specialty, and performs all operations connected with Ophthalmic and Aural surgery. Certain diseases of the throat which frequently cause Deafness and noises in the head will be [illegible]. Post Office Box 2867. jy11-[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 19, 1862.

Business at the banks has been pretty good today. Eastern exchange is still uppish in tendency, and we make our quotations par@⅛ buying; ¼@¼ selling. Customers get it at the inside figure. Only a few bankers have paid above par, and only as a necessity. Gold dropped ⅛ to ¼ today, in sympathy with the New York market. The buying price is 117¼; selling 118½. Old Treasury notes are taken by bankers at 107 for currency or 106¼ for the new issue. In the afternoon, however, gold was quoted in New York at 119¼@119½, and it closed firm.

New York Canal Tolls.—The gross receipts of Tolls at Buffalo from the opening of the canal to July 14, are $1,024,869.44. For the corresponding period of last year they were $572,056.84, being a gain of nearly one hundred per cent. The entire tolls collected on the Erie Canal during the period named foot $1,739,470.08, against $1,181,064.24—being an advance of $558,415.88.

Earnings of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Co.—The earnings of this road from July 9th to July 15th, 1862, were as follows:

	1861.	1862.	
Freight	$23,713.79	$44,266.88	$21,489.99 Inc.
Passengers	6,231.97	9,008.80	2,781.83 Inc.
Mails, &c.	1,150.00	1,300.00	150.00 Inc.
	$30,113.76	$54,347.38	$24,401.62 Inc.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Line for the week ending July, were:

1862	$58,096.65
1861	36,325.49
Increase	$21,771.16

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, July 19, 1862.

First Board.—Stocks dull and lower.

Chi. and R. Island	62½	Pennsylvania	93½
Mil & P. du C.	39	American gold	118¾
C. B. & Quincy	86	U. S. 6s '81 regi'd	97½
Galena and Chi	69	do coupons	98½
Chicago & Pitts	22	Treasury 7 3-10	101¼
Ill. Central scrip	56¾	N. Y. State 6's '73	117
Mich. South	24½	Ohio 6's '81	104
Mich. S'th'n gtd	44½	Ohio 10's	63
Michigan Central	28¾	Mo	48
Harlem	[illegible]	California 7s	95
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Ill. war loan	95¾
Hudson	43½	N. Y. Central 6's	101¾
Erie	33¾	Erie 3d bonds	97½
N. Y. C.	91⅝	do 4th	89
Pacific Mail	107¾	T. & W. 2nd	63

Money Market.—Money market easy at 5@6 per cent on call, and 5@6½ per cent for strictly prime paper.

Sight exchange irregular and unsettled; bankers bills opened at 130 and closed firm at 131.

American gold dull at 118@118¼, and closed firm at 118@119¼ per cent premium.

California gold bars quoted firm at 20 per cent premium.

Government stocks unsettled.

U. S. 6's opened at 96¼@97¼ and closed firm at 96@98.

Treasury notes 100½@101.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 19, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.
Canal	4128	3472	51267	....	....	....
G & C U R R	1162	16150	26025	....	478	....
R I R R	582	7350	9100	....	700	....
I C R R	1055	2450	18290	4200	....	300
C B & Q R R	533	5880	35307	3580	390	....
C & N W R R	825	9124	4680	2839	360	....
A & St L R R	....	....	350	....	....	....
Total	8285	43826	146079	10619	1728	300

	Beef lbs.	L'd Cattle No.	Live Hogs No.	Wool lbs	High Wines brls.	Lead lbs.
G & C U R R	....	42	....	....	145	36740
R I R R	....	167	123	....	....	....
I C R R	6340	276	200	7205	13	....
C B & Q R R	4032	474	558	820	....	....
C & N W	....	68	16	9124	42	....
A & St L	2016	208	460	28631	50	....
Total	12408	1235	1357	46130	249	36740

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye bu.	Bri'y. bu.
To Buffalo	....	115600	209600	....	50	....
To Oswego	....	13500	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	....	24900	....	11550	....
To Port Sarnia	613	....	18000	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	31125	29000	....	....	....
To Goderich	2075	30700	....	....	....	....
To other P'ts	6	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2694	190925	276500	....	116 0	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—JULY 19.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	640,000	Flour, brls	2,838
Lath, pcs	20,000	Wheat, bu	176,025
Wood, cords	250	Corn, bu	290,675
Fish, brls	64	Rye, bu	19,350
Salt, brls	....		
Salt, bags	2,000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL—JULY 18.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour, brls	4,228	Lumber, ft	313,336
Wheat, bu	3,472	Shingles, no	347,500
Corn, bu	51,267	Lath pcs	66,000
Lard, lbs	699	Salt, brls	22

The *North American*, with Liverpool advices to the 11th inst., was telegraphed this afternoon, reporting breadstuffs with an upper tendency. Provisions were dull.

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, and, under a good shipping and speculative demand, the leading markets ruled higher; but a decline in gold to 118¼, and less favorable news from New York, caused a slight reaction at the close, and the advance was almost entirely lost. After the steamer was telegraphed, however, and the news from New York of another advance in gold, they closed firm.

The stock of flour offered was trifling, and under a fair shipping inquiry sellers had the advantage; but the offerings were too light to attract much attention and stimulate the market, and prices ruled about the same as yesterday. Only about 2,800 brls changed hands, at $4.75@5.25 for winter extras, and $3.90@4.75 for spring extras.

The wheat market opened firm and active, and prices improved ½@1c on No 1 Spring, and 1@2c on No 2 Spring, with sales of about 140,000 bushels at 91c for No 1 Red; 86@86½c for No 2 Red; 86½@88c for Amber Iowa; 84@85c for No 1 Spring; and 78½@81c for No 2 Spring. After the New York dispatches were received, the demand by speculators fell off, and the advance was almost entirely lost, the market closing firm, under the influence of the steamer's news and the advance in gold.

There was a good shipping and speculative inquiry for corn and the market advanced ½c per bu, with sales of about 160,000 bu at 28c for Yellow River and Mixed afloat; 26½@27½c for Mixed in store; and 23½c for rejected in store. Oats were in good demand and firm at 27c. Rye was quiet at 43c@43½c.

Freights were quiet and unchanged—with engagements at 22½c for wheat to Montreal; 17½c for wheat to Oswego; 7½c for oats and 11½@11¾ for corn to Buffalo.

Bagging, has advanced materially during the present week. Heavy sales were made during the past three days at 31@32c for Lewiston and Stark Mills, and at the close they are held at 33c for the former and 37½c for the latter.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 19, 1862.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet. The engagements were: To Montreal:—steamer West, wheat, at 22½c—Canadian currency. To Oswego:—bark Stark and schr. R. H. Harmon, wheat, at 17½c. To Port Colborne:—bark Sherman, corn, at 11½c. To Buffalo:—schr. J. L. Gross, corn, at 11½c; schrs. Rainbow, Mary B. Hale, Racer, Contest, and Summitt, all with corn, at 11½c. To Kingston:—schr. Vanguard, corn, at 16½c—U. S. currency.

FLOUR—Received, 8,285 brls; shipped, 2,694 brls. Market firm, with a very light stock offered. Sales, 100 brls "Nashville Eagle" white winter at $5 15; 100 brls "Assumption" at $5.10; 200 brls "Empire" at $4.75; 40 brls "Champion" red wintdr at $4.60; 200 brls "Becker's XX" choice spring extra at $4.75; 100 brls "Lima" and 200 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" at $4.10; 141 brls Iowa "Empire" at $4 06; 100 brls "Princeton City" at $4.05; 200 brls "Pfenning's," 100 brls "Bevier," 200 brls "Livingston" 100 brls "Mitchell's," f. h and 400 brls good r. h spring extra—all at $4.00; 100 brls "Geneva City" at $3 95; 181 brls "Delaware" at $3.90; 33 brls "Express" super at $3 50; 66 brls super at $3.30; 100 brls "Prairie Mills" at $3.30; 45 brls super at $3 15.

WHEAT—Received, 43,826 bu; shipped, 190,925 bu. Market advanced 1@1½c, but closed dull, the advance being nearly entirely lost. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 Red Winter in store at 91c; 3,000 bu No. 2 Red Winter in store at 86½c; 9,000 bu do at 86c; 4,600 bu Amber Iowa in store at 88c; 1,800 bu do at 86½c; 40,000 bu No. 1 Spring in store at 85c; 5,000 bu do at 84½c; 14,000 bu do at 84½c; 12,000 bu do at 84½c; 3,000 bu do at 84c; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 81c; 1,000 bu do at 80½c; 1,000 bu do at 80½c; 25,000 bu do at 80c; 5,000 bu at 79½c; 12,000 bu do at 79c; 2,000 bu do at 78½c; 400 bu Rejected Spring in store at 70c. After the steamer's news in the afternoon the feeling was firmer than at at the close of 'Change.

CORN—Received, 146,079 bu; shipped, 276,500 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales, 5,000 bu River Yellow at 28c afloat; 5,000 bu River Mixed at 28c afloat; 45,000 bu mixed in store at 27½c; 3,000 bu do at 27½c; 40,000 bu do at 27½c; 10,000 bu do at 27½c; 30,000 bu do at 27c; 1,500 bu short receipts do at 26½c; 3,500 bu Rejected in store at 23½c.

OATS—Received, 10,619 bu; shipped none. Market firm. Sales:—13,000 bu No. 1 in store at 27c; 400 bags do at 28c on track.

RYE—Received, 1,728 bu. Market quiet and easier. Sales:—400 bu No 1 in store at 43c; 2,800 bu do at 43½c; 428 bags on track at 42c.

BARLEY—Received, 300 bu. Market quiet. Sales 40 bags medium at 50c.

HIGHWINES—Received, 249 brls. Market steady. Sales:—260 brls in lots at 9½c; 250 brls city in one lot at 30c.

ALCOHOL—81@82c per gal.

LARD—14 pkgs good country at 7½c.

TALLOW—Firm. Sales:—12 brls country at 8@8½c; 10 brls city at 8½c.

SUGARS—The market for Cubas and Porto Ricos still continues firm. New Orleans sugars are almost entirely out of the market, and our quotations for that grade are nominal. Refined are also firm. We quote:

New Orleans—Fair	9 @ 9½c
Prime	9½@10c
Choice	10½@11c
Cuba—Fair to choice	9 @10½c
Porto Rico—Fair to choice	9½@10½c
N. Y. Refined—powdered and granulated	12½c
White coffee A	12½c
Yellow coffee B	11½c
Yellow coffee C	11½c

FISH—Are in better demand at unchanged prices. Quotations as follows:

No. 1 Whitefish, hf brls		$3.75	@3.88
" 2	"	3.50	@ [illegible]
" 1 Trout	"	3.50	@ [illegible]
" 2	"	3.37½	@3.50

WOOL—Sales of 12,000 lbs from second hands at 4@48c. The following are the current prices paid by dealers here. Common Native 35@40, Medium 40@45, Fine 45@48, Unwashed ⅓ off.

HIDES—No change in the market since our last.

We quote: Dry Flint 18@18½c, Dry Salted 9@11c, Green Salted, 5½@6c, Dry Calf 10@13c, Green do 6@7c.

BUTTER—Sales of 50 firkins fair to good shipping at 8½@9c. The demand for shipping grades is active at those figures, while inferior qualities are difficult of sale at 7½c. We quote choice Dairy 10@11c, fair to good Firkin 8½@9½c, Grease 7½c.

EGGS—Dull at 5½@6c ℔ doz for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens ℔ doz $1.25@1.50; Turkeys ℔ lb 3@4c; Pigeons ℔ doz 40@50c.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 19, 1862.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Hogs during the past week ending to-day, compare as follows:

		Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending	July 19	3,460	5,063
" "	July 12	3,209	4,419
" "	July 5	2,834	6,450
" "	June 28	3,902	8,440
" "	June 21	4,297	6,485
" "	June 14	5,257	6,978
" "	June 7	4,441	7,311

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ℔ 100 lbs
Michigan Cent. and Michigan South. large cars	$45	25 cts
Cars of 210 feet	40	25 "
Michigan Cent., small cars	35	25 "
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South., large cars	$77	42 cts
Cars 210 feet	65	42 "
Mich. Cent. small cars	60	42 "
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	70	42 "
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, cars of 224 feet	$85	40 cts
Mich. South., large cars	75	40 "
do do cars of 210 feet	70	40 "
LAKE ERIE TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. and Mich. South. large cars	$62	35 cts
Cars of 210 feet	52	35 "
Mich Cent small cars	47	35 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The receipts this week have been very liberal, amounting to 3,460 head against 3,209 last week, showing an increase of 251 head. The stock in the yards this week is about of the same quality as that of the previous week, consisting principally of a fair average quality. The favorable news from New York reporting a rise of about ½c ℔ lb on all grades but those of an inferior quality, has tended to restore a better feeling among shippers, and the market has been more active and better sustained in fair to good quality than during the previous week. There has also been a good demand in medium grades by butchers and Government contractors, who have purchased more freely this week than they have done for some time past.

To-day the market has been well supplied and more active than yesterday, as the news from New York is more favorable to shippers. We notice an advance of about ½c ℔ lb on good shipping cattle and a decline of 10@20c on inferior qualities. The yards were cleaned out of nearly every hoof, and the market closed firm.

The closing prices are as follows:

Extra shipping beeves	$3.30@3.60
Good to prime do	3.15@3.25
Medium grades	2.25@2.50
Common do	2.00@2.25

The following are the principal sales during the three market days:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Scott & Co. sold McClure & Co. 159 head, averaging 1,162 lbs, at $3 87½.

Morgan sold McClure & Co, 21 head, averaging 1,380 lbs, at $3.25.

Rhodes sold McClure & Co. 15 head, averaging 1,400 lbs, at $2.85.

Leach sold Allen 11 head, averaging 1,122 lbs, at $2.75.

—— sold —— 29 head, averaging 1,505 lbs, at $3 60.

Herrold sold Otis 56 head, averaging 1,221 lbs, at $2 50.

Sanford sold McClure 31 head, averaging 1,168 lbs, at $2.75.

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Craver sold Batchelor 31 head, averaging 1,091 lbs, at $2.85.

North sold McBride 16 head, averaging 1,224 lbs, at $2.70.

Craver sold Jacobs 13 head, averaging 1,045 lbs, at $2 70.

Ward sold Curtis & Co. 17 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $2 80.

May sold Rinneman 70 head, averaging 1,291 lbs, at $2.25.

Fry sold James 16 head, averaging 1,247 lbs, at $3 00.

McCracken sold Dikeman 20 head averaging 986 lbs, at $2 45.

Sales to-day as follows:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Beeves.	Avg.	Price.
29	1505	$3.60	17	1027	p. t.
56	1322	3 50	31	1224	p. t.
22	1090	3 30	14	1065	p. t.
70	1291	3.25	13	1080	p. t.
16	1347	3.00	22	1179	p. t.
82	1129	3.00	37	1373	p. t.
31	1168	2.75	16	1063	p. t.
20	986	2.45	12	1305	p. t.
20	1050	2.40	18	891	p. t.
10	1130	p. t.	30	1100	$25 ℔ h'd.

HOGS—Received during the week 5,063 against 4,419 last week, showing an increase of 644. This is to be attributed to a better demand for shipment, and prices have advanced about 15c ℔ 100 lbs. The market closed firm with a good demand at the following figures: Good shipping Hogs $2.50@2.85; medium $2.25@2.45,

Hogs.	Average.	Price.
87	228 lbs.	$2.50
65	177 lbs.	2.40

and 545 in lots on private terms.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 18.—FLOUR—Market less active and scarcely so firm. Sales 14,800 brls. at $4.90@4.95 for super state, including parcels of very choice at $5 10 delivered; $5 30@5.40 for extra state; $4 90@4.95 for superfine western; $5.25@5.40 for common to medium extra western; $5.40@5 50 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.60@6.50 for trade brands. Market closing rather more steady. Canadian flour less doing, and market scarcely so firm. Sales 12,100 brls. at $4.30@5 45 for common, and $5 50@6.20 for good to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $2.80@4 20. Corn meal active and very firm. Sales 40 puncheons Brandywine at $16 00.

WHISKY—Scarcely so firm. Sales 560 brls. at 37½@31c.

GRAIN—Wheat market less active, and a shade easier—the decline in sterling exchange has an unfavorable effect. Sales 16,800 bu. Chicago spring at $1.07@1 12; 38,000 bu. Milwaukee club at $1.11@1.15; 34,000 bu. Amber Iowa at $1 16@1.18; 19,800 bu. winter red western at $1 25@1.27; 9,000 bu. amber Michigan at $1 27@1.30, and 17,800 bu. white Michigan at $1 36@1 38. Rye scarce and firm. Sales 500 bu. at 79c. Barley dull and nominal. Corn less active and a trifle lower. Sales 93,000 bu. at 54@55c for old mixed western, chiefly the inside price; 49@52c for eastern; 45@47c for unsound, and 56@62c for white western. Oats quiet and firm. Sales at 47@49c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork market continues steady; fair business doing; sales 1,750 brls. at $11.00 for mess; $11@11.25 for prime mess; $8.75@9 for prime—the latter an extreme price. Beef rules quite firm. Business is limited. Sales 160 brls. at $5.50@7 00 for prime; $[illegible]@10 00 do mess; $11.00@13 50 for repacked mess; and $12.50@14 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull at $19 00@20.00. Beef hams, fair request. Sales 50 brls. extra choice western at $15 00. Cut meats were active. Prices unchanged. Sales 350 packages at 3½@4c for shoulders, and 4½@4½c for hams. Bacon—sides inactive. Lard more active and prices very firm. Sales 3,730 brls. at 8@9½c. Butter selling at 9@14c for Ohio; 10@17c for state. Cheese firm at 4@8½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and prices unchanged. Sugar—Raw in good demand, with market firmer. Sales 1,700 hhds. at 8½@8½c for Cuba; 8½@9c for Porto Rico; 8½@11c for New Orleans; and 10 boxes Havana at 8½c; and by auction 849 hhds. New Orleans at $8.00@11.31. Molasses firm. Sales 100 hhds. Barbadoes at 36c, and 400 brls Cuba Muscovado on private terms.

OSWEGO, July 19—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm. Sales, 1,500 bu. winter red Ohio at $1.15; 7,000 bu. red Indiana at $1.14; last night, 12 000 bu. Chicago spring $1 00; 7,000 bu. do. at $1 01½, and 6,000 bu. do. at $1.02. Corn scarce and sales confined to small lots.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Quiet. Flour 35c, wheat 9c, corn 7½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—37,000 bu. wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,775 brls. flour, 49,000 bu. wheat, 1,000 bu. corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... July 19.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Colonist, Hayes, Montreal 2,500 bags salt.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia 204 m lumber.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 64 brls fish.
Prop Kenosha, Lacy, Goderich.
Prop Oneida, Hinckley, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J. Barber, Perrett, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Prop Buffalo, Douglas, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo.
Bark Stork, Gray, Collingwood, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Bark L. Rawson, Vader, Cleveland, 350 tons coal.
Schr Contest, Rodgers, Buffalo, 500 brls salt.
Schr Echo, Thomson, Sarnia, 180 m lumber.
Schr G. Wilson, Bogle, Goderich, 25 cds wood.
Schr Argo, Berg, Green Bay, 144 cds wood.
Schr Racer, Brean, Presque Isle, 333 tons coal.
Schr Col Shephard, Ready, Fullers Landing, 10 m lumber, 15 cds wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVae, Plummerville, 70 cds wood.
Schr Midnight, Jasmer, Buffalo, 330 tons coal.
Schr Saranac, Gale, Cleveland, 60 tons pig iron.
Schr E. M. Peck, Gryles, Presque Isle, 265 tons coal.

CLEARED .... July 19.

Stmr Sunbeam, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Goderich, 15,000 bu wheat, 225 brls flour.
Prop Kenosha, Lacey, Goderich, 15,700 bu wheat, 350 bu corn, 1,060 brls flour, sundries.
Prop Niagara, Traverse, Sarnia, 18,000 bu wheat, 613 brls flour.
Prop Buffalo, Douglas, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Bark Golden Fleece, Wood, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Bark Fontanelle, Payne, Buffalo, 17,570 bu wheat.
Bark E B Morgan, Elsey, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Bark W S Pierson, Church, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Badger State, Flint, Buffalo, 18,625 bu corn.
Bark Pacific, Morgan, Green Bay.
Schr Autocrat, Grover, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr White Cloud, Elsey, Buffalo, 14,600 bu wheat.
Schr C C Trowbridge, Stickford, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Nonpareil, Paxton, Oswego, 12,500 bu wheat.
Schr A G Rodgers, Harvey, Buffalo, 22,800 bu corn.
Schr Lady of the Lakes, Martin, Colborne, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Fashion, McElligott, Colborne, 9,200 bu wheat.
Schr Harriet Ross, Richardson, Kingston, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr E B Campbell, Dillon, Goderich, 7,800 bu corn.
Schr G Wilson, Bogle, Goderich, 2,000 bu corn.
Schr Lilly Dancy, McKay, Goderich, 7,300 bu corn.
Schr Annexation, Langdon, Kingston, 6,000 bu wheat.
Schr Tecumseh, McSwain, Kingston, 14,500 bu wheat.
Schr W C Ford, Shaw, Kingston, 19,825 bu wheat.
Schr Hastings, Howard, Colborne, 11,550 bu rye.
Schr Argo, Berg, Green Bay.
Schr Col Shephard, Ready, Fuller's Landing.
Schr Contest, Rodgers, Buffalo, 12,000 bu corn.
Schr Echo, Thomson, Buffalo, 11,300 bu corn.
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Buffalo, 8,500 bu corn.
Schr R H Harmon, Burke, Oswego, 15,700 bu wheat.
Schr Bessie, Bale, Cape Vincent, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Gamble, Buffalo, 9,400 bu corn.

MARINE NEWS.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 19 1862.

UP—Prop. Comet; bark Andrew Stevens, Malta, G. Greenwood; schs. Hubbard, Worthington, [illegible]

Correspondent, Clark Brown, [illegible] and Hesr, R. Albert, W[illegible]

Down—Prop. C[illegible]yahoga [illegible]

Weather pleasant—w[illegible]

ILLINOIS AND [MICHIGAN CANAL]

A[RRIVED]

Stars and Stripes, [illegible]
Arcadia, LaSalle, [illegible] 0 meal oil
Robert Holmes, A[illegible]
J D Leonard, La[illegible]
Alida, LaSalle, 1,6[illegible]
Portland, Morris, 5[illegible]
Charlie, Kankakee, [illegible]
Gen Scott, LaSalle, [illegible]
Cayuga, Lockport, 5[illegible]
Danube, Ottawa, 4,8[illegible]
Atlanta, LaSalle, 1,8[illegible]
R E Goodell, Ottawa, [illegible]
Imperial, LaSalle, 5,767 [illegible]
Neptune, Ottawa, 5,607 bu[illegible]

CLEARED.

Oneida, Ottawa, light.
Africa, LaSalle, 4,265 staves.
Lucia, LaSalle, 15,363 feet lumber, [illegible] gles.
Australia, LaSalle, 7 m feet lumber.
Contest, Morris, 5,018 feet lumber, [illegible]
Ella, Joliet, 800 lbs merchandise.
Marion, Seneca, light.
Arctic, Morris, 22 brls salt.
Stars and Stripes, Morris, light.
American Star, LaSalle, 219 feet lumber, [illegible]
Dick Overall, LaSalle, 95,097 feet lumber, [illegible] siding, 50 m shingles.
Dolphin, LaSalle, 59,416 feet lumber.
Powhattan, Ottawa, 2,902 feet lumber.
Curlew, LaSalle, 67,900 feet lumber, [illegible] 500 m shingles.
Adelia, Joliet, 1,675 feet lumber.
Armenia, LaSalle, 225,500 shingles.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at [illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, July 21st, BENEFIT of MR. H. AND MISS HETTY WARREN, Who respectfully offer the following BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT. The ever favorite [illegible] of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Which will be revived with all its original SPLENDOR and FUN, with SONGS and DANCES. [illegible] song and chorus for the finale, entitled "WE'LL GRADUALLY EMANCIPATE—HURRAH FOR OLD ABE."

Miss Hetty Warren [illegible]
Mr. S. Myers [illegible]
Mr. Dillon [illegible]
Mr. McVicker [illegible]

IRISH JIG .... MASTER BARNEY WARREN

The glorious Burlesque of OUR JENNIE; OR, THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

Jennie, the Manager's Daughter [illegible]
Annie Vernon, a Scotch Lassie, with Song, "Coming thro' the Rye" and a Highland Fling.
Louis, a French Lad with Song.
Meg Frothingham, a Yorkshire Girl, with Clog Hornpipe.
Teddy Malone, with Irish Jig.

AT BRYAN HALL

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, July 21st and 22d.

At the request of thousands of the citizens of Chicago,

HAMBUJER, THE WONDERFUL EAST INDIA MAGI[CIAN]

Will give TWO more of his miraculous Entertainments above, when he will introduce a number of new feats never before performed by him in this country, among which will be the tragic act of MURDERING AND RESTORING A CHILD. THE EXTRAORDINARY SUSPENSION OF A BOY, Weighing 125 pounds, three feet from the ground by a single hair of the head; besides a number of feats never attempted by any other Magi on the continent.

Doors open at 7¼—to commence at 8¼ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. For particulars see programmes and posters. Seats may be secured at the Ticket Office, Bryan Hall, until Monday, July 21, between the hours of [illegible] and twelve o'clock A. M. jy[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Household Furniture, French Plate Pier and Mantle Glasses, Piano Forte, &c., AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 38 Lake street, a large assortment of the above goods, consisting French Rosewood [illegible] and Parlor Chairs, Parlor Suits, [illegible] Marble Top Tables, Hall stands, Parlor, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Whatnots, Card Tables, [illegible] and Walnut French and Cottage Bedsteads, Bureaus and Washstands, Work Tables, Sewing and Easy Chairs, Lounges, Mattrasses, Easy Chairs, [illegible] do., Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Mirrors—Pier and Mantle Glasses, French plate, gilt and mahogany frame Mirrors, Also, one superior Rosewood Case 7 octave PIANO FORTE, 7 octaves, in perfect order. Also, a lot of valuable Standard and Classical Books. jy21-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

GILBERT & SAMPSON Will sell at public auction

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST [illegible]

At 10 o'clock A. M., by order of the Master in Chancery, all the effects of the late firm of WELLS & ADAMS, No. 154 Lake street, consisting in part of the following:

One Double Medium Cylinder Press, with [illegible]
One Super Royal Washington Hand Press [illegible]
One Medium do. do. [illegible]
Two Medium Self Inking Machines [illegible] presses.
One Cap Band Press, one Gordon Franklin [illegible] Press.
One Foster Card Press, Rollers, Stocks, [illegible]
One four horse power Engine and Boiler, [illegible] leys, Shafting, Belts, &c., &c.
One Hoe's Paper Cutter, one Ruggles' Card Cutter.
One fount of Minion, about 400 pounds [illegible]
One fount of Brevier, one do Long Primer, [illegible]
Two founts of Nonpareil, (one nearly new) [illegible] about 800 founts of Job Type, all kinds, with brass rules, chases, stands, imposing stones, &c., &c. [illegible] three stones, tables, cabinets, [illegible] cuts, desks, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. JOSEPH SAMPSON, Receiver. jy[illegible]

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

Trade Sale of Crockery and Silver Plated Wa[re] AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 23d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at Salesroom, No. 38 Lake street, twenty crates of the best White Crockery, consisting of a complete assortment of Dinner, Toilet and Tea Ware, all of the manufacture of James Edwards & Sons. Also, an invoice of Silver Plated Ware viz:

25 Silver Plated Castors, 6 bottles.
120 doz. Table and Dessert and Tea Spoons.
10 doz. Forks, Dinner and Desert.
10 doz. Butter Knives.

Sale positive and without reserve. jy18-[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 24 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on MONDAY, July 21st, WEDNESDAY, July 23d, FRIDAY, July 25th, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold a general stock of Dry Goods, Yankee notions, clothing, cutlery, jewelry, [illegible] and [illegible] goods. Also, at private sale, Oil Cloths and Carpets. jy18-[illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 24 Lake street, corner of Franklin, on Tuesday, July 22d, at 9½ o'clock, there will be sold 125 cases Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Kip Boots; 50 cases Women's, Childs' and Misses' Gaiters and Shoes. jy18-[illegible] S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, Office, No. 44—Salesrooms, Nos. 46 & 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. mh28-[illegible]-ly

AUCTION SALES AT WHOLESALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, Every Tuesday and Thursday, by GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street. See advertisement in Wholesale column.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES OF ALL QUALITIES. C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTH," Smut Mills and Separators, [illegible] Belting of all Kinds, [illegible] Bran Dusters, Mill Picks, [illegible] FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished, when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the Manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the [illegible] to their superior merits of style, workmanship, power, also, their very low prices. [illegible] a list of prices of Engines and Boilers [illegible] Cast Iron and Water Tank and [illegible]; delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine. Save from 25 to 50 per cent. [illegible] over the usual class of Boilers [illegible] shall keep an assortment of [illegible] establishment, where they may be seen [illegible] necessary information [illegible] WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, [illegible] Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago. Post Office address Box 284.

General Notices.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—The [illegible] designed having had [illegible] book-keeper and cashier [illegible] would be a share of the [illegible] charge of the books for a [illegible] have a full acquaintance. Address [illegible] Box 2889.

FOR NORWAY DIRECT. Passage to be had to Norway by [illegible] THE [illegible] Chicago, will be procured [illegible] [illegible] No. 15 North Clark street, [illegible] Freight must be pre-paid through.

NOTICE TO ATTORNEYS. [illegible] Attorney of experience in the business [illegible] of the profession, is desirous of [illegible] with a reliable Attorney [illegible] can control considerable business. Address ATTORNEY, Tribune Office, giving [illegible] residence of office. City references given if [illegible] jy16-[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawing [illegible] No. 21,106 drew $100,000 [illegible] 4,732 drew $50,000 [illegible] 21,920 drew $25,000 [illegible] 21,080 [illegible] Doubloons. [illegible] jy16-[illegible]

MR. HANCOX—[illegible] July [illegible] the Dye House [illegible] 122 South Clark street.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1862.

"*The People will save the Government if the Government will do its part only indifferently well.*"—President Lincoln's Message, July 6th, 1861.

BEGIN WITH THE GENERALS.

Let Old Abe go on in the way indicated in our special Washington dispatch—give all his Generals who will not faithfully and vigorously execute the Confiscation Act, a chance to resign—and he will be worshipped as the savior of the Republic. The people will sustain and support him. They have had enough of digging trenches, enough of guarding secesh plantations, chicken-coops, onion-patches and niggers. They want fighting Generals. They want vigor of administration and the execution of the utmost power of the nation. Begin with the leaders first—swear them to support the law!

HEAVY SHIPMENTS OF PRODUCE.

The shipments of flour and grain by Lake alone during the past week were as follows:

Flour brls	28,114
Wheat, bu	544,555
Corn, bu	1,184,025
Oats, bu	129,373
Rye, bu	28,300

Reducing the flour to grain, we have a total of 2,037,195 bushels. If the shipments by railroad were included, the footings would probably be *two millions two hundred and fifty thousand bushels!* This is a pretty fair week's work for "war times!"

OUR HOME TRAITORS.

The two Newburg traitors who conducted a rebel guerrilla gang from the opposite shores of Kentucky to their robber work in their own quiet Indiana town, are the representatives of a class we have in our own midst who would as eagerly aid to bring an armed enemy into the streets of Chicago. That we have men and women of this description among us, there can be no doubt, and these will covertly rejoice at these very events as they read them to-day. It confessedly becomes loyal men in some sections of our free States of the West, for their immediate self-preservation, to put a seal at once upon the disloyal, and make treason dangerous to its plotters and abettors. The mawkish sympathy in other places less exposed, that sets a less importance upon uttered and printed disloyalty, because their own communities have been yet happily unvisited by the horrors of war, may well see its eradication suggested in events which declare that however loyalty may, in fancied security, relax its vigilance, the enemies of our country are everywhere sleepless. All through our northern communities it cannot too soon be made dangerous in man or woman to utter treason.

THE GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION.

A most noble rally for the government was that which demonstrated afresh the staunch loyalty of our Chicago citizens on Saturday evening. It was an imposing gathering in enthusiasm, in spirit, in numbers. Men of all the old parties, men whose presence with a common purpose on this occasion made strange companionships, were all there. There were the marks of fire upon the meeting, a fire that had burned out old distinctions and melted down ancient differences. The full report we give elsewhere will attest all this. One thing was worthy of note, Whenever a speaker came down the nearest to the true policy of the war, whoever threw the hottest shot straight at the centre of the kid-glove mode of dealing with traitors, then and there rose the loudest cheers. There was no dissent from the proposition that we should use every means that Providence has given us to put down the rebellion. All squeamishness has passed from the minds of the people against using every loyal man white or black in putting down this accursed rebellion. The voice of loyal Chicago and Illinois is as a unit in the matter.

THE KENTUCKY POLICY.

The intelligence from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana is of the most alarming character. Elsewhere we give such details as have come to hand, in which we are sure our readers will take a lively interest. The discrepancy in the accounts from Henderson, Ky., and Newberg, Ind., we are not able to reconcile. Enough is given in these dispatches and confused details to attest what is the present rebel "*Kentucky Policy*," namely, to roll back the wave of war to the Ohio River, and thence into the Free States, and enough has been already accomplished in this direction to create immense and not unfounded apprehension throughout all parts of the territory threatened. Manifestly there can be but one result, for the rebels will be driven back at the first movement of our forces, but the main purpose of carrying terror among Union communities will have been more or less attained, and the long coveted moral effect achieved of a raid into a Free State. This new Kentucky policy will doubtless prove a death blow to that other Kentucky policy that has been so tender, lest the rebels should get hurt. Let Louisville and Lexington, and other points be once rid of the danger of a visit from Morgan, and our word for it we shall have no more of the tender footed patriotism which has trammeled loyalty and cost us already thousands of lives and millions of money, in the weak and unfortunate conduct of the war against traitors.

THE NEWS.

The news we give elsewhere from the Lower Mississippi, comes through rebel sources, but is of a nature to cause grave anxiety, even after reasonable discount has been made. That some reverse serious in itself, if not entailing further serious results, has been sustained by our fleet above Vicksburg, there is reason to apprehend, weakened as the account is by statements utterly incredible. From the same rebel source, we have news from Richmond that the daring rebel cavalry leader, Gen. Stewart, has again swept the entire circuit of Gen. McClellan's lines and from the north bank of the James River below our army and opened fire on our fleet with disaster to the latter. This, coupled with the dispatch announcing the concentration of the rebel army south of the James River, and the statement of anxieties felt at Washington as to possible movements, constitute no cheerful picture. The work of enlightening our Government and the people as to the task set before us is going on very fast. From President to people, among men of all parties, in our streets and throughout the country, it has stood confessed that the time might come when a decree of universal Emancipation should strike at once the death knell to Slavery, and the rebellion, its latest born iniquity, and every loyal arm, black or white, be called into the service of the common country. From all our homes, from the camps, from the graves of our slain in battle, from the ghastly hospitals, from the great heart of the people, is beginning to rise the inquiry, "*Is it time?*" Is it not time?

THE FEDERAL LOSS.

At the Seven Days Battles in Front of Richmond.

The following statement, which comes from an official source, may be relied upon as a perfectly correct enumeration of the Union losses during the seven days battles before Richmond:

Corps.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Franklin	245	1,313	1,179	2,737
Sumner	178	1,484	848	2,510
Keyes	69	507	201	777
Heintzelman	189	1,051	833	2,073
Porter	759	3,700	2,779	7,238
Cavalry	19	60	97	176
Engineers	2	21	21	44
Totals	1,565	7,701	5,958	15,224

The Guerrilla Morgan's Brother in New York.

Col. Morgan, brother of the pirate guerrilla rebel chief, was seen in this city to-day.